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DISCUSSIONS IN THE LEGISLATURE.



JOURNALISTS have ever held it a duty to watch carefully and critically the progress of all legislative discussions which lead to the record of national opinion upon the acts of public men, or to the enactment of laws that affect the spirit of the constitution and the happiness of the people. A sense of this duty, strongly impressed upon our conviction, impels us to turn the attention of our readers upon the recent debates, which have stirred the active spirit of party in the House of Commons, and wakened men's energies to the consideration of important topics of public discussion. And, as the order of the themes is of less consequence than their matter and substance, we may, perhaps, be permitted to inverse the rotation of the debates, and to commence with that upon the character of judicial charges on civil or criminal trials, which occupied the attention of Parliament on Tuesday night.

The motion upon which this important discussion was founded originated with Mr. Thomas Duncombe, and proposed an inquiring into the charges made against Lord Abinger by politicians and the press, for his addresses to juries on the special commission at the trials which arose out of the riots in the manufacturing districts. The motion was brought forward with great spirit, discussed with much animation, and finally rejected, on a division, by a large majority. We may be thought inconsistent, and, perhaps, enigmatical in our declaration, that we approve of the motion (that is, of the fact of its being made), we approve of the debate which sprang out of it, and we approve very heartily of its rejection. Let us briefly state our reasons for taking this course.

We remember well, on the occasion of the trials for sedition, being particularly struck with the lucid, moderate, and beautiful charge of Chief Justice Tindal to the juries of his district; and, on the other hand, having occasion to express a strong and emphatic dissatisfaction made on the same occasion, though in another quarter, by Lord Abinger, which took, in our humble judgment, a tone of intemperance, dictation, and political feeling, little compatible in spirit with the mild, beneficent, and exhortative oratory which should adorn and dignify the bench of justice, and shed the light of security upon the liberties of the land. We confess that, viewing that particular charge most impartially, and even with the supposition that our own opinions upon public affairs were coincident with those of the noble lord, we must still have considered it as decidedly and unnecessarily political—as an essay upon public affairs, rather than a luminous and gentle exposition of the subject of the most responsible inquiry in which the jurors had to engage; and this opinion we expressed with fearless conviction upon one of the leading pages of this work.

We still hold to our opinion. We conceive Lord Abinger, with the utmost respect for his great abilities, to be a warm partisan, and one who, in his zeal for the maintenance of the constitution, may think himself justified, as his son intimated, in using his elevated position to invest it with a political as well as a judicial strength; but we refuse to go with him this length. We think, too, that, despite of the retained freshness, and virility of his mental powers, age and a constant infliction of irritating bodily pain (with which the friends and foes of the learned judge should sincerely sympathise alike) probably beget a fretfulness which Lord Abinger no doubt struggles against with fortitude, but which no man could entirely overcome, and that this fretfulness diminishes, if it does not destroy, the dignified toleration and amenity of temper which ought to be essential to the judicial character. On the other hand, society is naturally unwilling to lose the services of an eminent and capable man on account of physical infirmities or afflictions, which are not blemishes of the heart. We therefore waive the point of inefficiency on such a score, and return to that of "political colouring to judicial charges," which certainly involves a culpability deserving of grave disapprobation—deserving some proper rebuke by public opinion, showing that men do not pass such offences lightly over—deserving, in a word, of just such moderate condemnation as it has received—deserving, not that such a motion as Mr. Duncombe's should be carried, but that such a motion should be made, to enable public men to record their impressions, for the benefit of society, of the accusers, and of the accused.

But censure should not be carried or implied further than this except in cases of much more flagrant wrong. The function of the judge is one of the most beautiful, sacred, and independent of any that derive power from the English constitution. Monarchs, parliaments, and people should regard it with reverence, and approach it only in a delicate and respectful spirit—and, save when it is absolutely outraged in the persons of those who perform it, it should be neither scorned, nor scourged, nor assailed with a vindictive rebuke. We therefore rejoice that the voice of Parliament did not proclaim more censure against Lord Abinger than the mere permission to discuss his conduct has fairly and moderately implied.

With regard to the debate itself we approve of it on two accounts, first, as having given rise to some fine, virtuous, and manly opinions upon the proper duty and demeanour of a judge in his office—and secondly, as eliciting so large an amount of high and honourable testimony to the learned judge, as must indeed mingle much of most consoling gratification with any mortifying feelings to which the aspersions (and perhaps even a lingering fear approaching to conviction of their justice when applied not to intention but to fact) may have given rise. There was something chivalrous in the eloquent tribute with which Mr. Thesiger concluded his speech:—"He had watched the noble lord's rising course, and had witnessed his meridian splendour. As one of the first advocates of the day, he had exhibited high powers and great qualities, in which none could surpass him; and, when raised to the bench, though by a too late elevation, he won the admiration and respect of all who had watched his conduct, for the devotedness with which he applied all his high powers and vast acquirements to the service of the public in the faithful and unremitting discharge of his duties (cheers); and now, at a period of life at which it was granted to but few to arrive—at a period of life when, in most men, the high intellectual faculties were usually impaired, those of the noble lord were still as strong, as bright, as clear, and as active, as they were in his younger days, and were devoted with the same unabated zeal to the service of his country. (Loud cheers). He would admit that he was jealous with respect to the exalted reputation which the noble lord had so long enjoyed. He was anxious, at this late period of the noble lord's existence, that not the slightest stain should deface a character which through so long a course had remained pure and untarnished, and that after many years more of new services rendered to his country, the noble lord should go down to his grave with the same unblemished reputation which he had hitherto enjoyed. (Loud cheers)."

On the other hand there is no denying the premises of Sergeant

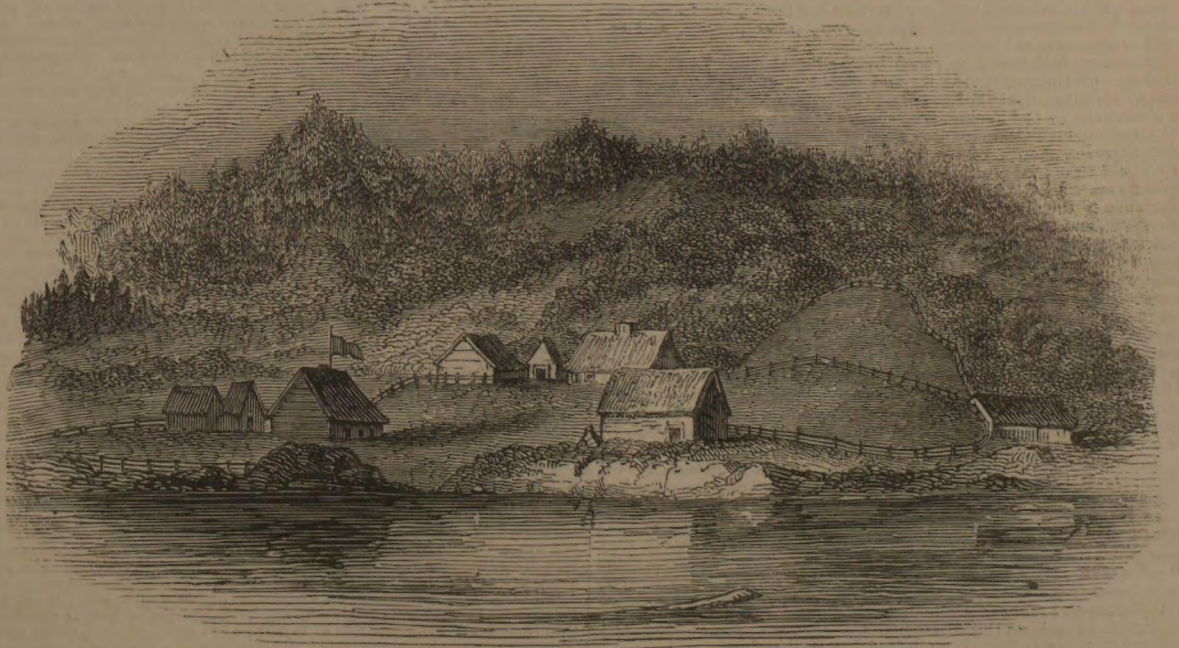
Murphy, who immediately followed—and who, by comparison, greatly justified the inferences we had drawn, and the principles we have been proud to set up. If Lord Abinger was right, Chief Justice Tindal was wrong:—

"If the example of Lord Abinger was one which should be adopted, ought not Lord Chief Justice Tindal to have followed the same course? He (Mr. Murphy) had not, until that night, read the charge of Lord Abinger; but he had read the charge of Lord Chief Justice Tindal in his own country, which was not remarkable for the absence of political bias in its judges when there happened to be a convulsion, and he thought that charge a model upon which any judge might well form himself. He (Mr. Murphy) revered the judges of the land, and he did so because if any one quality exalted them higher than another it was the absence of all political feeling. (Hear, hear.) This should ever be the character of the bench. They should be utterly divested of all political feeling, and, as was said of the late Chief Justice Teaterden, have no more bias on a question involving sedition than on one relating to a bill of exchange. (Cheers.) That was the true principle. No judge should introduce into his charge anything extraneous to the subject matter of inquiry. To do so was utterly inconsistent with the character of a judge, who in mounting the bench was supposed to lay down every political feeling on the threshold of the temple of justice. (Cheers from the Opposition.)"

We have endeavoured to treat this question with the same temper which we are arguing for from the judicial bench—with justice and without acrimony, and having an anxious regard to all the interests and liberties involved. Perhaps we have by this time brought our readers to our own conclusion—that the motion was useful as one of agitation, the debate excellent as a barometer of opinion, but that to have allowed the subject to have proceeded further would have been neither safe, generous, nor just.

By the way, we must not omit to remark upon the winning demeanour, modest anxiety, temperate address, and affectionate solicitude of Mr. Scarlett, while seeking to defend and vindicate his noble father. It was quite in the most gentlemanly spirit of good taste, and was much applauded by the house.

The other discussions to which we were about to direct the attention of our readers were the votes of thanks to Lord Ellenborough and our commanders in India, and to the five nights' debate upon the distress of the country, which terminated in the defeat of Lord Howick's motion by a majority of a hundred and fifteen! On the first of these topics we have little remark to make as the thanks of Parliament were confined to the military operations of the India Governor-General and his chiefs, which were un-



ASTORIA—OREGON COUNTRY.—See next page.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.

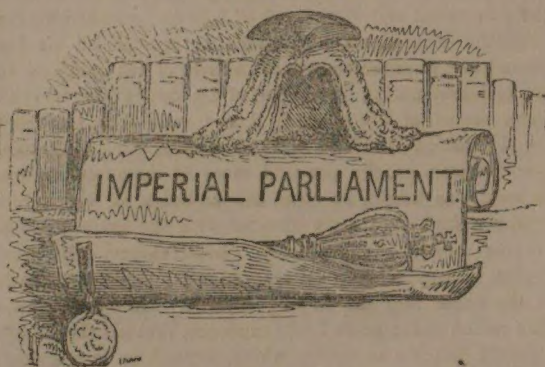
The Regent Espartero has issued an address to the Spanish nation with regard to the impending elections, which has been signed by all the Ministers. The angry tone in which the Duke of Victory adverts to the plots, threats, insults, and calumnies he has been subject to since "the first page of his destiny was inscribed on the fields of Bergara," and the earnest exhortations he addresses his partisans, betray considerable apprehension of his being beaten in the elections. We can only find room for the following extracts from this important document, which appears to have created a considerable sensation at Paris:—

"In the arduous and complicated position to which the conflict of passion, artifices, and intrigues, and even the very character of passing events have brought public affairs, the voice of the Regent, addressed and speaking with his usual sincerity to his fellow citizens upon important occasions like the present, may serve to dispose all those who really love their country to unite in one common object, and rally round its interests. You have seen with what pertinacity our enemies labour to divide us—to wrong us; so much so, that we are unable for business, and to make us first disgusted with men, and next with public affairs themselves. From this perseverance of our enemies flows the abuse of the press, personal calumny, corruption extending to all parts of society, discord introduced amongst the successful supporters of the revolution of September, so united in important political objects, and yet so strangely and unfortunately opposed to one another in secondary points of order and administration. Hence have arisen those serious events which disturbed the peace of the kingdom during the last two years, and in which the enemies of our institutions have tasked their hatred, and demonstrated to the world the enduringness of their perversity."

Selecting the wealthy and populous city of Barcelona as the centre and support of their designs, they there established their arsenal of intrigue and perfidy; and to that point of rendezvous crowded as auxiliaries the vagabonds of the rest of Europe, the scum of every nation, who, without home, without country, and free from all social ties, became the ready instruments of the guilty hand which pays them. But if in these events the national cause has triumphed over the danger to which it was exposed, not so of the moral effects which these events left behind them. These events have produced new interests, new passions, new difficulties. The aspect of our affairs is to day entirely different, and presents another character than that which they were in the March of 1841, at the opening of the Cortes, which have been just dissolved. The public good, or rather public necessity, demanded the convocation of a new Cortes, in which would be placed in evidence the real wishes of the nation with respect to the wants and remedies required by the new position of affairs. Animated by this spirit, and by this object alone, I made use of that prerogative granted me by the constitution, and, with the advice of the Council of Ministers, I dissolved the Chambers and called new ones. It is, therefore, necessary that on approaching the electoral urn you consider well whom you name as your deputies, and whether they are worthy of, and competent to, the sacred objects to which their labours will be devoted. I by no means pretend, nor does it belong to me to dictate to you the class of persons, of opinions, or of party, you choose to select for the purposes stated. No, fellow-countrymen, Spaniards, all parties, all opinions, all views, comprehended within the limits of the constitution, may be useful to the state. Amongst them are to be found men of wisdom, of public services, and of virtue, who deserve this honour, and in whom you may place your confidence. By me they are all respected, and for the purpose treated of, all equally fit and necessary. That which is of real importance is, that the men selected by you are men of sound judgment, and well informed of the wants and resources of the country—men of known probity—scorning intrigue, inaccessible to corruption, and unassailable by fear. It is not I who require these qualities of your representatives. It is our common country, public morality, the very necessity of the times we live in. The representatives you are going to choose, recollect, are to be the men who are to prove to the world, that Spaniards are able and know how to govern themselves—that they are the men who have to demonstrate that a nation of fourteen millions of inhabitants, freely constituted, and well organised, has the right, as it has the resolution, to be free and governed by themselves. With respect to me, who, raised to the high post I occupy by the confidence and good will of the nation and invested with so extensive an authority, I cannot be actuated by the various views and passions which enter into the debates of Parliament, and can consequently give you this advice with the most perfect impartiality and good faith. For what do I now seek? My destiny began to be written in the plain of Bergara; Providence pleased to fix it in the events of September, in Catalonia, and in the office to which I was subsequently raised by the votes of the Cortes at Madrid. I am well aware of the heavy responsibility which presses upon me; but my path is open and well defined in the very character of the office I hold, in the favours which fortune has conferred upon me, in the truth of my principles, and the moderation of all my desires. Often have I said and sworn it—as often do I now repeat and confirm it—to preserve and consolidate the freedom of our common country, to support unhurt the constitutional throne of Isabel the Second, and to resign at her feet the authority with which I am invested at the hour prescribed by the fundamental law of the state for this purpose. Such are my duties, and so will they be fulfilled. These duties are clear, precise, defined, neither requiring explanation nor interpretation—less still for me than any one else—and you may confide in me that they will be accomplished."

Duke de la VICTORIA, Regent of the Kingdom.
(The names of all the Ministers follow.)

Madrid, Feb. 6, 1843.



HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The house met at five o'clock; and, on the order of the day being read, the Duke of WELLINGTON rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, for a vote of thanks to the Governor-General of India and to the commanders, officers, and men employed in the late military operations in Afghanistan. In doing so his grace entered into a succinct historical narrative of the disturbances which prevailed throughout Afghanistan, and which led to the murderous insurrection in Cabul; and traced the subsequent disasters of our army through the disorganisation, and discouragement, and treachery that beset them, until, being reduced to a mere undisciplined mass, they were either destroyed or taken prisoners, with the single exception of Dr. Brydson. He attributed much of the disorganisation and discouragement that followed the insurrection at Cabul to the continuance of the negotiations with the persons who were considered to be at the head of it, and said these disasters were chiefly owing to the wants of provision and transport under which the army suffered. After this series of misfortunes the Government had made an effort to collect troops and to save the garrisons and troops in Jellalabad and other places. The present Governor-General had arrived on the 28th of February, and gave his first order on the 15th of March. The junction of Sir R. Sale's forces with those under General Pollock was the first operation accomplished, and the object of the Government then was to have a communication established between the several garrisons, and to obtain a release of the prisoners. Lord Ellenborough continued his efforts to carry out this policy by reinforcing the garrison at Candahar, and by supplying the other troops with the means of conveyance, with ammunition and provisions, and by corresponding constantly with all persons likely to aid or assist him in his objects. He endeavoured to ascertain the time when it would be most expedient, in reference to their health, for the troops to return; and the order of the 15th of March clearly indicated that he did not intend they should again embark in the conquest of Afghanistan. The order of the 19th of April had been given after Lord Ellenborough had received information of the failure of a detachment to force the Bolan Pass, and when it was determined the army should remain until the period most convenient for their health to retire. The published correspondence showed that the opinions of the generals were that it would have been inexpedient to withdraw the troops from Afghanistan until October, and it was on account of these opinions that the Governor-General, on the 4th of July, sent "instructions of the handsomest kind" to General Nott, at Candahar—"the handsomest that any officer ever received." General Nott had accepted that order in the most gallant spirit, and had executed his instructions in the most honourable and noble manner. Having placed himself in correspondence with General Pollock, he moved forward, and in the very valley where the disaster occurred to our troops, he again gained a signal victory, following success after success, until he arrived at Cabul, and on the 16th of September hoisted the English standard on its walls. His brother general, who had advanced from Candahar on the same day, destroyed Ghuznee, and thus were our calamities repaired. The Governor-General had given his first order on the 15th of March, and between that day and the 16th of September the misfortunes that had occurred were remedied. But this was not all. The prisoners who had been in the hands of the enemy had been liberated. By the 25th of September they were all restored. His grace would not say a word as to the policy of the former Governor-General, but felt bound to say that, in resigning his position, he had done all he could to assist his successor. For the signal services he had mentioned, the noble duke called upon their lordships to accord the vote of thanks he had given notice of.—The Earl of AUCKLAND, while he acknowledged with satisfaction that no blame had been cast upon him by the Duke of Wellington, was anxious to point out what the conduct of the Indian Government had been while he presided over it. The disaster had been unexpected, and though a large force had been destroyed at Cabul, he had been advised that the force there had been more than sufficient for any emergency. He had been even pressed to withdraw a portion of it as unnecessary. He had

been placed in an embarrassing position, having sent in his resignation three or four months before the news of the disaster reached him. When he heard of the insurrection his successor was on the seas, and nothing then remained for him to do but to give him all the assistance he could. He had sent several regiments, amounting to 7800 men, across the Panjab, and on hearing of the death of Sir William M'Naghten he directed an increase of 5000 men to be made to that force. Measures had also been taken to supply General Nott with transports. For the further relief of General Nott, he had directed General Pollock to penetrate the Bolan Pass, and it was by the prosecution of these measures that success had been attained. The noble lord who succeeded him had acted with zeal and ability in every supplying the wants of the army. No man could more cordially join in every satisfaction at the glorious results of the military operations under the administration of the Governor-General, felt that he could consistently concur in every words of the noble duke's motion, felt that he could consistently concur in every praise it bestowed. To the means necessary for the success of his plans. From peculiar circumstances three at least of the generals had been left to take upon themselves a responsibility which they could not have expected, involving the character and honour of this country. The conduct of Generals Sale, Pollock, and Nott, was certainly such as Parliament should acknowledge. The extreme caution of the Governor-General in his dispatches was remarkable, but he did not refer to it for the purpose of casting any censure on his conduct, but of doing full justice to the services of the military officers.—Lord FITZGERALD would be able to show from the documents produced, that the extreme caution imputed to Lord Ellenborough did in no instance prevent the advance suggested to the general officers serving under him. Even the despatch in which he directed the withdrawal of the troops held out the hope of future operations, and showed that his object was to seek retribution for the disasters that had occurred.—The Marquis of CLAREMONT did not agree in the great merit attributed by Lord FitzGerald to the instructions issued on the 15th of March. It did not appear that Lord Ellenborough had made any stipulation for the restoration of prisoners, as he only said it "might become a question."—Lord BROUGHAM would ask, in reference to the words used by the Marquis of Lansdowne, could any caution be too great? The position in which Lord Ellenborough was placed was fearful to contemplate. Something had been said about a proclamation and despatch. He did not approve of the reflection of Lord Ellenborough on the policy of his predecessor, but it was the language of the proclamation that was the cause of offence—a mere question of criticism. He highly approved of the motion, and cordially supported it.—The Bishop of SALISBURY guarded himself from being considered as agreeing with the words used by Lord Brougham with respect to the proclamation about the gates of Somnauth. Should the subject of that proclamation be brought before their lordships he was sure it would be considered by every one of them a most unhappy accompaniment to these proceedings.—The Bishop of CHICHESTER concurred with his right reverend friend.—Lord BROUGHAM insisted that neither he nor any one else had dreamt of showing any preference to one pagan religion over another in defending the words of this proclamation. Notwithstanding the miserable clatter raised about this proclamation, he undertook to prove that the words used in it could not be forced into any such construction.—The Earl of MINTO rose to save himself from being supposed to express more than his satisfaction at the ability and judgment with which Lord Ellenborough had applied the resources of the empire, in aid of the operations begun by his predecessor. This was, in his opinion, an unprecedented motion, for he was not aware of the thanks of Parliament having been previously voted for such services to a person who had not been the author and originator and conductor, at the same time, of the successes.—The vote was then read from the Woolsack, and passed amidst cheers, *nemine dissente*, and their lordships adjourned at twenty minutes past nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

After the presentation of several petitions, and the advancement of some private business.

Mr. W. O. STANLEY gave notice to move for a committee of the house on Thursday, to consider the act relating to the dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor.

Mr. V. SMITH gave notice to move, on the 28th inst., for a copy of Lord Ellenborough's proclamation respecting the restoration of the gates of Somnauth, to which Sir R. Peel said there should be no objection.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice to summon witnesses to the bar of the house for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the charges delivered by Lord Chief Justice Abinger to the juries on certain trials at Chester in autumn last.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Roebuck to the noble Secretary for Ireland, respecting an interruption given by the magistrates to the procession of a Temperance Society in Dungannon, Lord ELIOR said that, apprehensions having been entertained of a party conflict, they had thought proper to prevent it; and effectually preserved the peace by so doing.

In reply to Mr. Ewart, Sir R. PEEL said that he was not inclined to think that any commercial negotiations on the part of this country with Paraguay were in a favourable state.

In reply to Mr. Ferrand as to the inquiries made into the late outbreaks, Sir J. GRAHAM said that all the circumstances would be brought out on the trial of those parties who were to take their trial in the course of a few days.

Sir R. PEEL then rose to move in the House of Commons, the vote of thanks to the Governor-General of India, and to the officers and army engaged in the operations against Afghanistan. The right hon. baronet studiously refrained from saying anything that could provoke political discussion, or raise the question as to the policy of the withdrawal of our troops from that country, but confined himself to the military events and the sufferings and fidelity of the troops under the most trying circumstances. The right hon. baronet gave a sketch of the military operations, and said that Lord Ellenborough, in defending the course pursued by Lord John Russell on a former evening, of having behaved with so much rudeness to a legal gentleman named Amos, as to compel him to throw up his situation. The right hon. baronet read a letter from Mrs. Amos, written after Lord John Russell's speech appeared in the papers, in which she stated that no grounds whatever existed for the charge, and that Lord Ellenborough's conduct to her husband was invariably polite. He warmly eulogised the services of Sir Robert Sale, General Nott, and General Pollock, and noticed, also, the melancholy death of Colonel Dennie, who was the very soul of that portion of the army which he commanded. He likewise praised the heroic conduct of Lady Sale, and alluding to other instances of fortitude and valour, concluded by moving the vote of thanks.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that, considering all the circumstances, he was not disposed to blame Lord Ellenborough for the order of withdrawal he had issued on the 19th of April, though he was of opinion that his share of the direction of the military operations displayed neither steady nor sound judgment, and that he was not, therefore, specifically entitled to a vote of thanks. He would not, however, take upon himself the invidious task of opposing it.—Mr. BANKES vindicated the conduct of Lord Ellenborough.—Mr. HUTT regretted the excesses committed by our troops on their retreat from Afghanistan, and expressed a fear that their conduct on that occasion would defeat any expectations which might otherwise have been anticipated of an extension of our commerce to that country, by the destruction of every mart beyond the Indus.—Sir HENRY HARDINGE said he believed they would turn out to be incorrect, and that on the contrary it would appear that after the storming of Istailiff the soldiers had displayed the greatest humanity to the women and children. He regretted the burning of the bazaar, but it adjoined the mosque, at the door of which Sir W. M'Naghten had been barbarously murdered, and it was generally considered that an example was necessary.—Sir E. CECIL BROOKE rejoiced to find the house ready to accord their thanks and gratitude to the brave men who composed the army in Afghanistan, and he had opposed some of the policy of Lord Ellenborough.—Sir R. INGLES, though he had opposed some of the policy of Lord Ellenborough, now concurred entirely in his conduct.—Mr. HUME concurred in the military vote, but could not concur in the vote to the Governor-General. He moved that the thanks to Lord Ellenborough be deferred.—Mr. HOGG thought the hon. member would act wisely in withdrawing his motion. There never was a time when the native troops were more severely tried, and never did they conduct themselves with greater valour and perseverance. With such troops, under our officers we possessed, there was little fear that we could successfully maintain the Indian empire.—Mr. MANGLER thought Lord Ellenborough was entitled to the thanks of the house on the smallest possible grounds. But for the accidental inability of the generals to retreat, and the unwillingness of the Afghans to accede to the terms of peace proposed, the successes which had been gained would never have been achieved.—Colonel Thomas WOOD supported the motion.—Captain BERNAL having read the blue book attentively, concluded from it that Lord Ellenborough had fully earned for himself the thanks of the house for the share he had had in these military successes. He hoped his honourable friend would withdraw his amendment.—Sir H. DOUGLAS considered that the Governor-General, in not giving positive orders to the generals to advance in the first instance, when he was uniformly supported the motion, and regretted that the hon. member had thought proper to move any amendment.—Mr. C. WOOD insisted that it was not for want of necessary supplies that General Nott had not advanced, as would appear from the papers, but in accordance with orders which he had received.—The amendment was then negatived without a division, and the motion carried without a dissentient voice, with the exception of one, that of Mr. Hume.

Mr. F. Baring postponed his motion for papers respecting the dismissal of Mr. Hoskins until a future day.

The forged Exchequer Bills Bill passed through committee, and the report was ordered to be brought up this day.

The Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed this day week.

The report of the Transported Convicts Bill was brought up.

The Coroner's Inquest Bill was read a second time.

Mr. HUTT moved for leave to bring in a bill for giving to the Crown the sole power of naturalizing foreigners, and enabling them to have seats in the House of Commons and at the Council Board.

Sir J. GRAHAM took occasion, while expressing his unwillingness to oppose the bringing in of the bill, to express his surprise that a proposition to transfer this power from the Parliament and the Crown to the Crown absolutely should come from the opposite side of the house.

Sir G. CLERK obtained leave to bring in a bill to discontinue certain actions under an act of 2nd William IV., for regulating the vend and delivery of coals in London and Westminster, and the parts adjacent.

The returns of which Mr. Ferrand had given notice were, with some alterations, ordered.

The Law of Evidence Bill was read a first time, on the motion of Sir G. Clerk.

The Turnpike Roads Bill was read a first time.

The house adjourned at half past twelve o'clock.

questionably crowned with glorious and brilliant successes. The second is of too much vital importance to be dismissed hastily at the end of an article, and therefore we shall take a better opportunity of engaging in its discussion. One thing, however, we may say, and that is, that the scene of excitement enacted towards its finale between Mr. Cobden, the Prime Minister, Mr. Roebuck, and indeed by the whole house, was one which everybody anxious to see upheld the honour, temper, and dignity of the British Senate must regard with sorrowful feelings of humiliation and regret. The tumult of the French Deputies, and the bear-garden of American Congress, are surely not subjects for the imitation of a British deliberative assembly.

ASTORIA.

The frequent mention of "the occupation and settlement of the territory of Oregon" in the recent American papers, and the claim of the United States, in opposition to the title of Great Britain to the same, will, doubtless, render the physical geography of the district peculiarly attractive to our readers.

The territory lies west of the Rocky Mountains, the vast "provisional boundary" of the United States of North America. It is bounded north by the British and American possessions; south, by the Mexican territories; and west, by the Pacific Ocean. "It extends from 42 degrees to 54 degrees N. lat., and from 107 degrees to 130 degrees W. long., and contains 300,000 square miles."—(Goodrich's "Universal Geography," Boston, 1832)

The main ridges of the Rocky Mountains form the eastern boundary of this long-disputed country. Between these ridges and the Pacific is another high and extensive chain of mountains, in which are the great falls of the Columbia river. Still west of these, running parallel with the coast, is the third chain. The peaks of all these heights are above the regions of the perpetual snow.

The chief rivers of the region are the Oregon or Columbia, with its numerous large branches 1000 miles in length. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, at about a mile distant from the source of the Missouri, on the other side, and soon becomes a deep and broad river. Having received the waters of Lewis and Clarke's rivers, it forms a southern bend and breaks through the second chain of mountains; 130 miles below are the Great Falls, where the river descends in one rapid 57 feet; and in passing through the third chain of mountains it is compressed to the width of 150 yards.

It has been said that few countries have a climate more agreeable than this region to the west of the Rocky Mountains. The breezes from the west are softened by traversing an immense extent of sea, and the mountain ridges afford shelter from the cool winds of the north. The Spring is early though the Winter is rainy, and occasionally severe.

The summits of the mountains are composed of rough rocks, and covered with snow the greater part of the year; but some sheltered and fertile valleys are found among them, and the country bordering upon the Oregon and its branches has a fertile soil. The prairies are covered with grass, and spangled with beautiful flowers. There are among the plants two or three roots which the Indians eat with their salmon. Wild sage grows to the size of a small tree, and forms one of the principal articles of fuel. The sea-shore for some distance to the interior is covered with forests of pine and hemlock; and many of the trees grow to an enormous height. The prairies, however, must be the most attractive ground. In the Spring of the year they are covered with a profusion of pale pink flowers, rearing their delicate stalks among the rough blades of the wild grass; but they are succeeded by gorgeous flowers of red, yellow, purple, and crimson, sometimes growing singly, and at others spreading in beds of several acres in extent. "Like many beauties in real life, they make up in the glare of their colours what they want in delicacy; they dazzle but at a distance, and will not bear close scrutiny." Throughout this region hill follows hill and hollow succeeds hollow, with the same regularity as the sweeping billows of the ocean. Occasionally a high broken bluff rears its solitary head in the midst, like some lonely sentinel overlooking the country; upon the top of which may frequently be seen an Indian, standing in bold relief against the sky, or seated upon some pleasant spot on its summit, and basking in the sunshine with that lazy air of enjoyment which characterises the race.

Sometimes the traveller issues from the forest upon a beautiful prairie, spreading out as far as the eye can reach, an undulating carpet of green, enamelled with flowers, and lit up by the golden rays of the setting sun. Occasionally, a frightened grouse bustles from among the high grass, and flies whirling over the tops of the neighbouring hills; and when the heat of the afternoon has yielded to the cool breezes of sunset, the deer, which, during the scorching mid-day, had nestled among the thickest groves which dot the prairie, begin to steal from their hiding places, and are seen bounding over the green sward, or standing buried up to their heads among the tall flowers, and gazing wildly and fearfully at some exploring party. The Indians often set fire to these prairies, when the flames spread with tremendous rapidity, and are said to present one of the grandest and most terrible spectacles in nature. The fire rushes through the long grass with a noise like thunder; dense clouds of smoke arise, and the sky itself appears almost in flames. A prejudice at one time prevailed against the prairies as not fit for cultivation; but this has been found erroneous, and they are the more in request as it is a most important object to save the labour of clearing away the wood.

The number of Indians of the different tribes in this country is estimated at 140,000. They retain, still unaltered, most of the features of the savage character. They procure food almost solely by hunting; and to surprise a hostile tribe, to massacre them with every exercise of savage cruelty, and to carry off their scalps as trophies, is their highest ambition. Their domestic behaviour, however, is orderly and peaceable, and whether from fear or friendship, they seldom kill or rob a white man, even when opportunity offers! Considerable attempts have been made to civilize them, and with some success, but the moment that any impulse has been given to war and hunting they have instantly thrown up every other pursuit, and reverted to their original habits.

The country was first discovered by the Spaniards. In 1794 Captain Gray, of Boston, visited it, and called it Columbia, from the name of his ship. In 1805 Lewis and Clark descended the river from the mountains to the Pacific, and spent the winter on its shore. In 1811 a trading establishment was formed by some Americans at Astoria, near the mouth of the Columbia river, where Washington Irving held an official position a few years since, whence he wrote his truthful romance of "Astoria," and drew in its pages the picturesque luxuriance of the district, and the primitive simplicity of the lives of the natives, and their homes in the forest and prairie. Of this settlement we gather from Captain Sir E. Belcher's "Narrative of the Voyage of H.M.S. Sulphur," just published, that it has dwindled considerably since the Hudson's Bay Company took charge, who removed their chief establishment to Fort Vancouver, and allowed it to run to utter ruin. A small house, two or three sheds for the Canadians, about six or eight in number, and a pine stick with a red ensign, now represent Fort George, Astoria. Not a gun or warlike appearance of any kind remains. The scenery is similar to that of all the northern coast—wooded to the water's edge, and differing little except in the varieties of pine. The outline is pleasing, but the scene offers no contrast of tints for the painter. The navigation is cramped, and it is surprising that, with so much capital at stake in shipping, &c., the company should not have brought up a set of pilots.

From the bill recently introduced into Congress, and the speeches of its supporters, we gather that the portion of the territory claimed by the United States extends from the 42nd to the 49th degree of N. latitude, and from the Pacific Ocean to the American territory east of the Rocky Mountains. This is stated to comprise a fertile region, 700 miles wide at one extremity, and 500 at the other, running through seven degrees of latitude, and embracing nearly 200,000,000 acres of land—"enough to form four or five new states." The anxiety of the Americans to possess this district is that they may thereby have the controul of those Indian tribes which infest their western borders; but it is believed that they would rather employ "the occupation" on the offensive than the defensive, by annoying the British possessions on the north. Meanwhile the consideration of the measure has been postponed for a time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Bishop of Chester presented a vast number of petitions from various places in Wales against the union of the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph.

In reply to a question from the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord WHARNCLEIFF said that it was not the intention of the architect of the new Houses of Parliament to finish any one of them before the other. He was proceeding with both houses *pari passu*. Several noble lords complained that the house intended for their accommodation should not be expedited. They had given up their house to the House of Commons, and, having very bad accommodation at present, while that which the House of Commons enjoyed was very good, they felt that active steps should be taken to finish off their new house as speedily as possible.—Under this feeling the Marquis of Clanricarde moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into the progress made in the erection of the new Houses of Parliament.—The motion was agreed to, and the committee appointed.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

A number of petitions were presented on various subjects.

Dr. BOWRING gave notice to move, on Wednesday, for a return of advertisement and stamp duties on newspapers.

Sir R. PEEL stated, in reply to a question put by Mr. Wallace, that the budget would be brought forward at an earlier period than usual, but not till after quarter-day.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that, petitions having been presented to the house, complaining of the conduct of Lord Chief Justice Abinger, when presiding as judge upon the execution of the late special commission, the house do summon witnesses to the bar, for the purpose of ascertaining the language used by him in charging the grand juries, and in summing up the cases to the petty juries, and also in passing sentences upon the prisoners convicted. The honourable member produced a mass of documentary evidence, for the purpose of showing that the noble and learned judge had conducted himself towards the Chartist prisoners, whilst under trial, with a violence of tone and manner highly indecorous on the part of any one occupying the judicial seat; and also that he had improperly interfered with the jury in the discharge of their duty. He stated that, in one case, the noble and learned lord, with clenched fist and extended arm, had used the most opprobrious epithets towards the prisoners, such as calling them "rabble" and "vagrabonds;" and that, at the mention of the Charter, he appeared invariably to lose all self-command. Mr. Duncombe proceeded to impress upon the house the necessity of instituting an inquiry into the circumstances he had stated, and hoped that, should her Majesty's Ministers resolve on stifling inquiry, they would at all events state whether they approved of such conduct, and whether there were any among them who sympathised with these practices of a "recreant Whig." It was incumbent on the friends of Lord Abinger to have the matter inquired into, and, if they found he was traduced, the British people would do him justice; but if, on the other hand, inquiry were refused, "What," asked the honourable member, "will become of the character of Lord Abinger, or what will be the estimation in which he will be held when he goes to the country as a judge? In that case he must be content to allow his name to be added to that dreadful and alarming list of ermined delinquents of former times, who, forgetting alike the duty that they owed to their country and their God, are only remembered in these days by the amount of law that they violated, the persecutions that they promoted, and the judicial murders that they committed. But I will hope for better things at this day. I hope that this house is prepared to do its duty on the present occasion.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL met the motion with a direct negative. He said Lord Abinger had been grossly calumniated by the persons from whom Mr. Duncombe derived his information. The most lenient course was taken in the prosecutions, which were not framed in the shape of high treason as they might have been. He would undertake to prove that nothing like party politics had been introduced by the Lord Chief Baron at all during these proceedings. There could be no occasion for inquiry into the charges delivered in this case, for they had been published by the learned lord himself. The motion was uncalculated for, and was rendered still further objectionable on account of the trials which were yet to be had. Lord Abinger was perfectly right in pointing out to the jury how nearly the conduct of the Chartists approached to treason, if it fell at all short of it. This was the matter against which the charge of the Chief Baron was directed, and not against the politics of the Chartists. The language of Lord Abinger was not directed against the rights of discussing the Charter, but against that system of intimidation and insurrection which, directed as its movements were by a committee of public safety, which in the exercise of its powers gave licenses for the execution of any work that might be deemed of absolute necessity, was calculated to destroy all the relations of society. Lord Abinger had not gone the unconstitutional length of denouncing every attempt to effect by argument an alteration in the existing state of things; he had only pointed out the illegality and criminality of such tumultuous assemblages as had taken place, got up, as they were, not for the purpose of deliberation, but for the disturbance of the public peace, and comments properly on the dangerous language resorted to at these meetings. The sentences passed by Lord Abinger, and which were said to be severe, were the result of the united deliberations of the three judges of the commission. The hon. and learned gentleman concluded by eulogising the character of Lord Abinger, whom he was anxious to shield in his old age, after a life of honourable service, from the mortification which such an inquiry could not fail to bring with it.—Mr. ROSS, in supporting the motion, said he did not think the defence of the Attorney-General, concluding, as it did, with the *argumentum ad misericordiam*, at all satisfactory.—Mr. THESIGER condemned the motion as an interference with the independence of the judges. He entered into a lengthened defence of Lord Abinger, who had been also misrepresented in the case of Nicholas Suisse, as well as in the present instance, for he had never said in charging the jury that the person was an "invaluable servant." He had only said that he must have been so considered and described by his master.—Mr. SERGEANT MURPHY said it should have been the care of Lord Abinger to have calmed the minds of the grand jury, and to have soothed the excitement natural for them to be influenced by, and which must have interfered with the justice of their decisions. This he had not done. On the contrary, his speech was calculated to increase that excitement. If such a speech were proper under the circumstances, how was it that the charge delivered by the Chief Justice Tindal was of a totally opposite character? In this country we had always a horror of political judges, and therefore it was that he deprecated the conduct of Lord Abinger in bringing his high talents to bear for the purpose of stimulating grand juries already too much excited.—Mr. J. S. WORTLEY said that if the whole of the charge had been read by his hon. and learned friend he would never have called it a stimulating charge. The whole of the outcry against Lord Abinger arose from a misconception, which a careful perusal by a candid mind of that charge would remove. The charges of Chief Justice Tindal were certainly admirable—they were excellent; but that learned judge did not always strictly confine himself to the case before him, for in one instance he had stated the constitutional law to the grand jury, and laid it down as to how far a soldier still retained his character as a civilian, that they might judge of the legality of what had been done in the suppression of a riot.—Mr. WALLACE said he had not trusted to the newspaper reports, for he had purchased the noble lord's own shillings-worth, and from that he would say that Lord Abinger had travelled far and wide from his duty.—Mr. SCARLETT said he believed Lord Abinger's fault was really that he differed in opinion from the Chartists and their friends. It would not become him to trespass on the time of the house, but he must say that he did not think his noble relative had been fairly treated by hon. members on the Opposition side of the house. To whatever party in the country Lord Abinger had given his confidence at any period of his life, he had always been firmly attached to the Constitution of the country. The hon. and learned gentleman concluded his speech by a reference to the daily press, to which might be applied the words of a celebrated historian in reference to the age in which he lived—that it was iniquitous—without punishment, and without remedy. Lord JOHN RUSSELL did not think that the independence of the judges could be compromised by a motion like the present, but he was, nevertheless, of opinion that nothing but the most important considerations ought to induce the house to give its acquiescence to such a motion. The fault of the charges of Lord Abinger was, that they entered into political matter in conjunction with legal explanations, which were thus calculated to confuse the grand jury. Indeed, the universal satisfaction expressed at the charges of Chief Justice Tindal was in itself a proof that there must have been something objectionable in the charges of Lord Abinger, or they would not have excited such general animadversion. He had introduced his political knowledge where his legal knowledge only was wanted; and, perhaps, from over zeal for the vindication of the law, he had introduced politics into his charges unwisely and intemperately. He should, however, vote against the motion of the hon. member for Finsbury.—Sir J. GRAHAM concurred both in the practical conclusion of the noble lord and in the general principles he laid down. In his opinion such a motion as the present should not be agreed to unless they were convinced that badness of heart had led to the perversion of judgment. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to define the duties of a judge, and said he had no doubt but that Lord Abinger had honestly performed his duties, and had done nothing which could call for the reprehension of the house.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD supported the motion, and expressed his opinion that the sentences passed by Lord Abinger were unnecessarily severe.—Mr. WATSON said he felt it his duty to vote for the inquiry, on the simple ground that a grave charge was made against Lord Abinger, and the house was therefore bound to hear the evidence. There were many things contained in the noble lord's own pamphlet which were deserving of reprobation.—Mr. CARDWELL bore testimony to the fair and calm manner in which Lord Abinger had conducted the trial of the prisoners in Lancashire, on the occasion of the special commission.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE replied, and said he had heard nothing to induce him not to take the sense of the house upon the question he had brought before them. The hon. gentleman amused himself and the house at the expense of Sir J. Graham, whose former attacks on Sir James Scarlett, when he called him a recreant Whig, he contrasted with the praise he had lavished on him that night.

The house then divided, when there appeared—

For the motion	73
Against it	228
Majority against the motion	155

Mr. W. PATTEN obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise the appropriation of common or waste lands for lunatic asylums.

Several returns were ordered.

Lord ELIOT obtained leave to bring in a bill to empower justices of the peace in Ireland to act in certain cases relating to places to the rates of which they are chargeable. The noble lord also obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relative to pawbroking in Ireland.

The report of the Forged Exchequer Bills Bill was received.

The Transported Convicts Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Coroners' Inquest Bill passed through committee.

The Coal Vendors Penalty Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.

The house adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not suit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

Several private bills were brought in and read a first time.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice that on the Secretary of War moving that the house go into committee of supply for the army estimates, he would move an amendment that the estimates be postponed until such measures as the distressed state of the country required for the reduction of the expenditure were adopted.

Dr. BOWRING moved for a return of the number of stamps issued to each newspaper of the United Kingdom, and the amount of advertisement duty paid by each, for the three years ending the 5th day of January, 1843 (in continuation of the returns laid on the table of this house in the sessions of 1839 and 1841.)

On the motion being read for the house to go into committee upon the Personation of Voters Bill, Mr. LIDDELL said that it was not the object of the bill to create new offences by statute, or new penalties for acts that were already offences against the law. The hon. member then proceeded to explain what alterations he had made in the bill as it was at present printed, from various suggestions which he had received. If the sanction of the house should be given to the act as applicable to England, he thought there would be no difficulty in some Irish member framing an act with similar powers that should be made applicable to Ireland. He trusted that the alterations he had made would meet some of the objections which had been brought against the system. If the house thought fit to reject the present measure, he hoped that some hon. member would introduce a bill which would contain a better plan for remedying the evil.—Mr. VILLIERS objected to the system pursued by hon. members in that house, of bringing in one bill after another to amend Acts of Parliament by piecemeal. It thus happened that nobody knew what was the law.—Mr. SHAW was happy to find that his hon. friend intended to include Ireland in the bill; but he believed that the measure would be rendered more efficient if further time were given to consider its details. The bill would also be more useful if it extended to municipal elections. He wished his hon. friend would postpone its further consideration.—Mr. ROSS thought it would be most desirable that the provisions of the bill should be extended to Ireland.—Mr. MACKINNON trusted that his hon. friend would withdraw this bill, and bring in a general measure. Personation had been carried on to a great extent in voting for Church-rates.—Mr. V. SMITH thought the bill would serve no purpose but to enable people wantonly to delay the poll, and prevent electors from voting. The object of the hon. member for Durham would be better obtained by embodying the provisions of this bill in a General Registration Act.—Sir J. GRAHAM said, with regard to the crime which was sought to be put down, as far as his experience went, he thought it was not so prevalent as to require any alteration in the existing law. Still, if the house should be of a different opinion, he thought it would be as well to discuss the subject upon the bill before the house, as upon the Registration Bill; and in case the bill were proceeded with, he thought it would be desirable to extend the bill to the whole of the United Kingdom. Let the hon. member keep the bill in its present condition till the Registration Bill, for the committee on which he had given notice for Monday next, should go into committee, and if the measure then submitted to the house did not meet the views of hon. gentlemen, the hon. member could bring forward his measure.—Mr. LIDDELL said, after what had fallen from the right hon. baronet, he considered that the object he had in view had been obtained. This object was not a private one, but to put an end to a great public grievance. He would follow the course suggested by the right hon. baronet, and moved that the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. CRIPPS wished to know whether it was the intention of the right hon. baronet to persevere in moving the second reading of the Registration Bill on Monday next.—Sir J. GRAHAM said that the bill had been printed this day, and would be in the hands of members to-morrow, and if, under such circumstances, hon. members thought that Monday would be too early a day for the second reading, he would have no objection to postpone it; but he thought they might read it a second time on Monday, going into the details in committee.

On the motion for the third reading of the Forged Exchequer Bills Bill, Mr. WILLIAMS thought it was due to the people of this country, and those who might hereafter be the holders of Exchequer bills, that the right hon. gentleman opposite (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) should state what course he meant to pursue in the event of a similar occurrence taking place.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, in the whole course of one hundred and fifty years, that Exchequer bills had been issued, there had not been any fraud but this one. The precautions which were now taken were such as to preclude the possibility of any repetition of the fraud. But of course the house would not expect him to explain the nature of those precautions.—The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Coroner's Inquest Bill was read a third time and passed.

The house then adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Forged Exchequer Bills Bill was read a first time.

Lord MINTO gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move for returns relative to marine steam-boats.

The Bishop of BANGOR presented a great number of petitions from parishes in Wales against the union of the bishoprics of St. Asaph and Bangor.

In reply to a question from Lord CAMPBELL, Lord WHARNCLEIFF said, there had been a question before the Scotch Court of Session, and against the decision of that court there had been an appeal to this house, the plea in which was still pending, and until that was decided her Majesty's Government did not think it advisable to introduce any measure on the subject. But, if the sentence of the Court of Session should not be affirmed, then it might be necessary to introduce some measure to give efficiency to the means which the Church possessed for extending religious instruction.—Lord BROTHAM concurred in this opinion at some length, and the conversation terminated.

The Marquis of LANDSDOWNE presented a petition from a Poor-law union in the south of Ireland, praying that considerable changes might be made in the Irish Poor-law.

Adjourned at five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Several returns of papers from different public offices were laid on the table.

Mr. V. SMITH, postponed his motion respecting Lord Ellenborough's government in India to the 10th of March.

Mr. BANKES gave notice that when the hon. member's (Mr. Ewart) motion, to the effect, "that the present corn-laws were injurious to agriculture and commerce, that they ought to be put an end to, and a measure of a settled and final character adopted without delay," was brought on, he should move an amendment, the particulars of which he should state to the house to-morrow evening.

Mr. WALTER then rose to propose the following resolutions, of which he had given notice.—"That in a document intitled 'Measures submitted by the Poor-law Commissioners to his Majesty's Ministers' appear the following passages:—'That, at any time after the passing of this act, the Board of Control shall have power, by an order, with such exception as shall be thought necessary, to disallow the continuance of relief to the indigent, the aged, and the impotent, in any other mode than a workhouse, regulated in such manner as by the aforesaid Board of Control shall be determined. The power of the Commissioners would be to reduce allowances, but not to enlarge them. After this has been accomplished, orders may be sent forth directing that after such a day all out-door relief should be given partly in kind; after another period it should be wholly in kind; that after such another period it should be gradually diminished in quantity, until that mode of relief was extinguished. From the first the relief should be altered in quality, coarse brown bread being substituted for fine wheat; and, currently with these measures, as to the out-door poor, a gradual reduction should be made in the diet of the indoor poor, and strict regulations enforced.' That these recommendations, applicable alike to every class of the poor, and enjoining an indiscriminate reduction of their physical comforts to the lowest endurable point, are shown, by the subsequent orders and practice of the poor-law commissioners, to form the real though unavowed basis of the present system of poor-law relief. That the suffering already caused by their partial enforcement, and the amount of out-door relief in spite of them still administered, show their provisions to have been at once cruel and impracticable. That the attempted substitution of punishment for legal relief has more and more tended to irritate and dishearten the poor, to check industry, to increase crime, and to encourage various kinds of tyranny, without even the proposed compensation of reducing the expenses of the ratepayers. That this House think it, therefore, expedient to demand such a reconstruction of the existing system as shall make it conformable to Christianity, sound policy, and the ancient constitution of this realm." The hon. member could have wished that it had fallen to the lot of more able parties to bring forward a question of such importance; he could have desired that Ministers should have taken a more constitutional view of this subject, for he had a sincere desire that they should bring forward measures which were calculated to endure them to the people. They were now in the ninth year since the first attack was made against the old Poor-law—a law originating with one of the greatest sovereigns, and that a female, that this country ever knew, whose object it was to sustain the great mass of the people against hereditary oppression, and who by trusting herself and her throne to the support of the people, set the word at defiance. (Hear, hear.) They had destroyed the old law, and had substituted for it an invention new to history, an invention which in its principles and its details was alike distasteful. The hon. member then alluded to the formation of the Central Board, and spoke strongly against it, observing that the poor of England ought not to be subjected to the cruelty of that board. He held in his hand an account of the dietary of a union in which not a single ounce of fresh meat was allowed from the beginning of the year to the end. The only allowance was five ounces of salt meat on the Sunday. He deprecated so much of the time of the house should be taken up with the discussions upon India, instead of upon matters so vitally important as the present system of Poor-laws, on which this house was as well qualified to declare its opinion as the immortal duke himself, on the subject of war. He proceeded to show that the evidence by which the Poor-law system was first passed, was got up by invidious practices. He called upon the Legislature, which had improved the state of the negro—who could now, it was stated, drive his gig—to endeavour to alleviate the condition of the free-labour artisan of England, whom the existing Poor-law crushed to the earth. If they could not give him his cottage and his piece of land, which the negro possessed, they could at least put an end to the necessity imposed upon him of selling every article he possessed in order to qualify himself for becoming an inmate of those vast gaols, the union workhouses. If he were told that such a result was desirable but unattainable, he would quote in reply, those words of Mr. Burke:—"I know it is common for gentlemen to say that such and such things are perfectly right, and very desirable; but that, unfortunately, they are not practicable. Oh, no, Sir, things which are not practicable are not desirable. There is nothing in the world really beneficial that does not lie within the reach of an informed understanding and a well-directed pursuit." With that passage he should conclude, leaving the resolution in the hands of the house.—Mr. FERRAND seconded the motion.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM: It was never the intention of Lord Grey's Government to refuse out-door relief in all cases. The right hon. baronet then proceeded to read a tabular statement for the

purpose of showing that a much greater proportion of poor were relieved without than within the workhouse (being nearly as six to one); and said the workhouse was only established as a test to ascertain whether the claims of the applicants were genuine or not. He relied with great confidence on the opinion of the Duke of Wellington, which was formed from actual experience in his own neighbourhood, and expressed regardless of any unpopularity which it might create. He (Sir James Graham) had maintained the measure successfully before, and he hoped he should be able to do so again.—Mr. WALKLEY acknowledged himself a blockhead for believing that the Tories were serious in their professions of repealing the Poor-law. Having got into power, they were willing to incur all the odium of continuing this obnoxious measure; but he did think that a party of such high pretensions, and who affected to despise anything like a pettifoggery policy, would have better consulted their respectability by not making such violent professions on the subject before the elections. (Hear.) Mr. Borthwick, Mr. Aglionby, and Mr. Stuart Wortley supported the motion.—General JOHNSON denounced the Poor-law as harsh, cruel, and expensive.—Sir ROBERT PEEL defended the Poor-law, and contrasted it with the Act of Elizabeth, which empowered overseers to take pauper children from the homes of their parents, and apprentice them in a distant part of the kingdom for a period of twenty-four years. He trusted that the house would pause before it gave its assent to an abstract resolution, without any substitute being proposed for the measure it condemned, and which would render it difficult, if not impossible, to carry the provisions of the existing measure into effect.—Lord JOHN MANNERS disapproved of the present law, although he could not concur in all the propositions of the hon. member for Nottingham.—Sir WALTER JAMES opposed the resolutions.—Mr. FERRAND supported the whole of the resolutions, which, he said, whatever might be their fate, would ultimately prove the deathblow of the Poor-law. The hon. gentleman stated that the poor had been removed, by order of the Poor-law Commissioners, from the south of England to the north, to work at the mills like slaves.—Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD and Mr. HARDY supported the resolutions, which were strenuously opposed by Mr. MILLS.—Sir CHARLES NAPIER disapproved of the present law, and supported the resolutions; as did also Mr. Blackstone.—Mr. WALTER replied, and withdrew all the resolutions but the last, upon which, he said he would take the sense of the house.—The house then divided, when there appeared,

For the motion	58
Against it	126
Majority	68

Sir V. BLAKE brought forward a motion with regard to the packet communication from the west of Ireland across the Atlantic; which, after a few words from Sir R. Peel and Lord Palmerston, was withdrawn.

The Solicitor-General obtained leave to bring in two bills with regard to the administration of the law.

A number of returns were ordered, on the motion of Mr. Jervis, and the house adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Lord BROTHAM drew their lordships' attention to a bill which he was about to lay upon the table, by the desire of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, enabling judges in India, sitting in equity, to proceed at once to the examination of witnesses without directing issues to be tried by courts of law. The bill was then read a first time.

The House of Lords Oaths Bill passed through committee.

On the motion of Lord BEAUMONT, the Poundage Breach and Rescue Bill was read a second time.

The Earl of HADDINGTON wished to offer a suggestion to his noble friend opposite (the Earl of Minto) before he moved for the returns for which he had given notice relative to the sums expended of late years in building vessels of war and steamers for the use of our navy. The motion of the noble earl went much further than he had given him any intimation of, and he was not prepared with the exact information which would be necessary for him to answer the noble earl.—The Earl of MINTO had seen that there had been a very great reduction in the votes, both for timber and wages of artificers, as well as in the estimates for steam machines, in the years 1842 and 1843. Now he was desirous to ask his noble friend whether there had been any reduction in the amount of building, and whether it was intended to carry out the programme or scheme which had been laid down by the late Board of Admiralty, or were the present board about to act upon a reduced scale?—The Earl of HADDINGTON replied to the questions of the noble lord, and gave such a satisfactory explanation, that Lord Minto withdrew his motion; and the house adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

This being the last day for the reception of petitions for private bills, several were presented, and referred to the General Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. G. BANKES gave notice that whenever the hon. member for Dumfries brought forward his motion respecting the Corn-laws, he (Mr. Bankes) would move as an amendment—adopting the preamble of the hon. gentleman's motion—that it was expedient, in order to provide a remedy for the uncertainty and anxiety which was alike injurious to agriculture and to commerce, that the attention of the house should be brought to associations pretending to influence the deliberations of the Legislature, and acting in combinations which were dangerous to the public peace, and inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution.

In answer to a question from Lord John Russell concerning the opium question, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that until the treaty with China was ratified it would be impossible for Government to act upon it. The ratification was shortly expected, and when received the Government would lose no time in proceeding upon it. So anxious were the Government that there should be no delay in the payment of the indemnity to the parties entitled to it, that reference had been made both to India and China, and answers had been received, which would enable the Government to proceed at once to the compensation as soon as the ratifications took place.

On the motion of Mr. Herbert, that the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates be read, Mr. ROEBUCK said, from a desire not to oppose public business, he would give way to the Navy Estimates provided nobody else came between the reading of the order of the day and the going into committee.

On the motion of the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply being read, Mr. HUME called the attention of the house to the charge of the public establishments, and to the state of the revenue and expenditure of past years.—Mr. WILLIAMS complained that the expenses of the country had far exceeded the income, and before a single farthing was voted away they should appoint a committee to inquire into the estimates.—Sir R. PEEL defended the estimates. His firm conviction was that they had gone as far as they could in reducing the naval and military expenditure.—Mr. F. BARING took an opportunity of introducing into the discussion the case of Mr. Hoskins, Deputy-Judge-Advocate of Portsmouth, and moved for papers connected with his dismissal from office.—Mr. S. HERBERT said that Mr. Hoskins's appointment was only temporary.—Mr. C. WOOD and Sir C. NAPIER condemned the Government for Mr. Hoskins's dismissal.—Lord PALMERSTON said there never had been a clearer case of a man being dismissed for political reasons. After some further conversation the motion was withdrawn.

The house then went into committee, and several votes were taken.

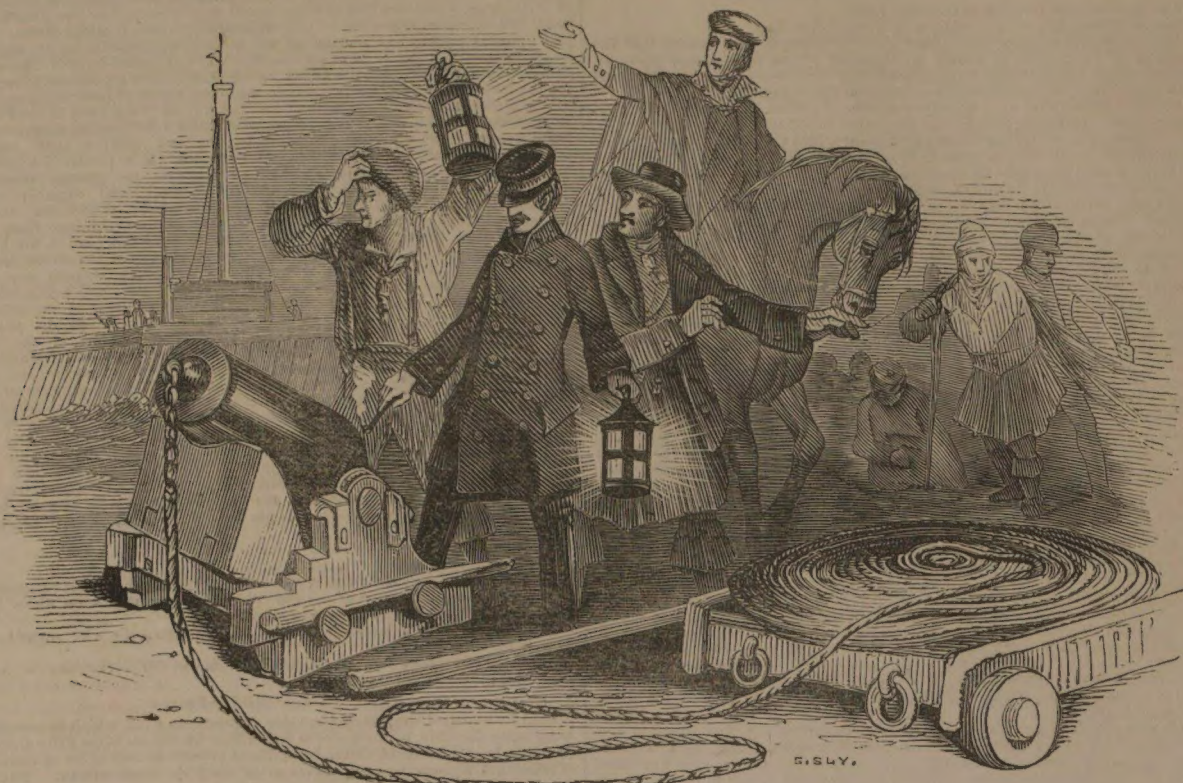
COUNTRY NEWS.

GLoucester.—ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE REV. MR. RENNET BY HIS STEP-SON.—The hopes entertained of the ultimate recovery of this unfortunate gentleman, the particulars of whose case appeared in our last, are somewhat shaken, his mind having within the last few days exhibited symptoms of wavering. As his deposition, however, was taken when his mental faculties were perfectly sound, the course of justice will not be obstructed, although it should unfortunately happen that the wound should terminate in death. Mrs. Rennet has been since arrested, and, with her son, young Clarke, committed to Gloucester county gaol. Clarke was no favourite with the neighbours, his disposition being mischievous; and, as to the mother, she seems to have been regarded with something like fear. Mr. Rennet, on the contrary, was beloved and pitied by all. He officiated every Sunday at Norton church, and discharged his duty in a most acceptable manner. Neither his wife nor any of her family were ever seen within the walls of the church in which he officiated.

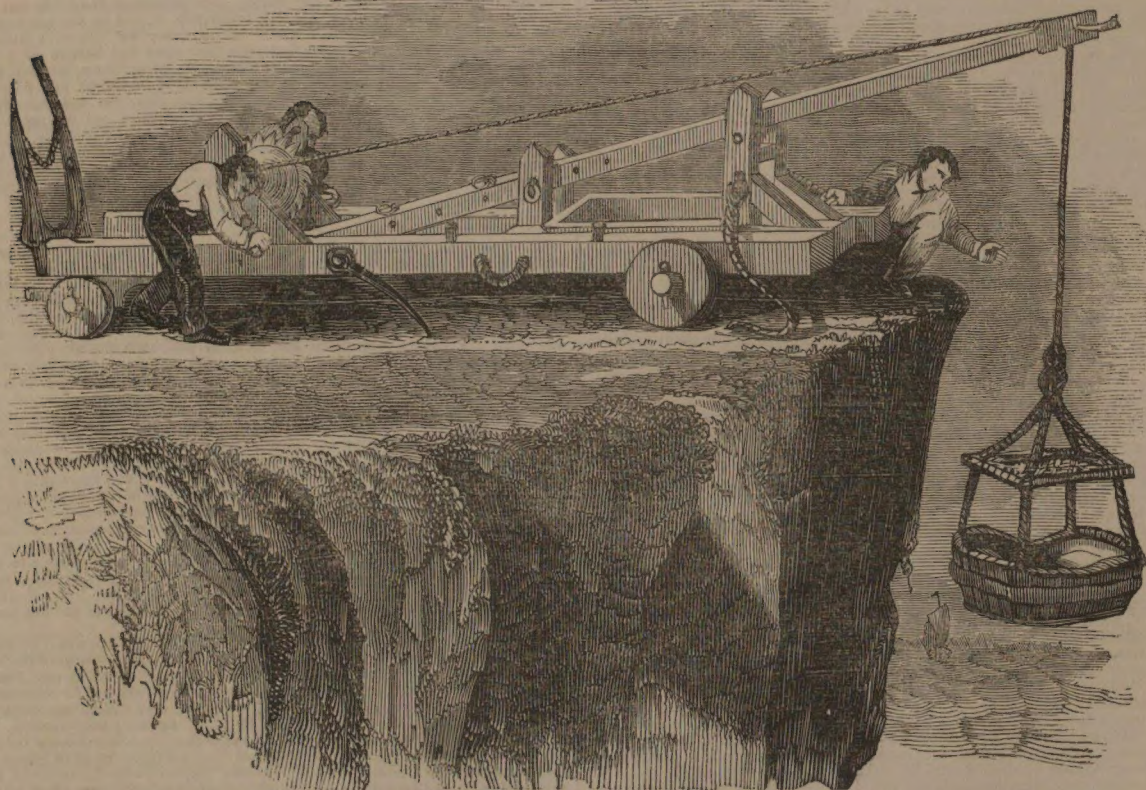
LEEDS.—THE LATE MURDER AND MUTILATION CASE.—On Monday last the inquiry into this horrid affair was resumed before J. Blackburn, Esq., coroner, at the Court-house, Leeds. Since Monday week, the day from which the inquest was adjourned, every effort has been put forth in order to divest it, in some measure, of its heretofore mysterious character. These exertions have, however, been fruitless, and everything still continues to be enveloped in the utmost uncertainty, after the lapse of three weeks since the discovery of the mutilated body in the Knostrop-cum. Respecting the woman who left the house of her parents in a very unaccountable manner on Christmas-eve, a letter was received by the chief constable of Leeds, dated on Sunday last, from Coat-hill, near Halifax, announcing the discovery of the body of Miss Sarah Ellen Garside (the person in question) on that day in the river Calder, at Salterhebble, also in the vicinity of Halifax. Miss Garside, therefore, no longer remains the supposed victim of this murder and mutilation; and in this event there is now neither room for conjecture in respect to the name of the unfortunate woman who has been so cruelly butchered, nor the perpetrator of the horrid and atrocious crime. There being no additional evidence to adduce, the jury, in accordance with the recommendation of the coroner, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

LEICESTERSHIRE.—INCENDIARISM.—The fifth of a series of incendiary fires which have occurred in the neighbourhood of Lutterworth within the last few months broke out on Sunday night on the premises of Mr. Toone, at High-cross, at about a quarter past twelve. Mrs. Toone was awake by a glare of light through the windows of her sleeping-room, upon which she immediately awoke Mr. Toone, who found that a stack of straw was on fire. Assistance and a plentiful supply of water were, however, so early procured, that the damage was confined to the destruction of the straw and two other stacks.

BRITISH LIFE CONTRIVANCES FOR SAVING SHIPWRECKED AND DROWNING PERSONS.



CAPTAIN MANBY'S MORTAR LIFE-LINE.



JOHNSTONE'S CLIFF CRANE.



PRINCE ALBERT'S LIFE-LADDER.

At the grand concert given on Monday evening for the benefit of the families of the seamen who perished in the wrecks of the *Reliance* and the *Conqueror* Indiamen, two of their ill-fated crews were present, and shared the hearty sympathy as well as the more substantial charity of the immense audience. Why were they so treated?—They were poor illiterate persons, who had performed no heroic deeds for the safety of their fellow sufferers, but had simply been washed by the storm from their respective decks and driven upon the inhospitable shores of France. The reason for the benevolent attention they commanded was to be found in the fact, that of all their numerous and gallant companions they were the sole survivors, and that the scene of their disasters had been the coast of Boulogne—of polite, but still, in one respect at least, uncivilized France. No

life-boat, no rocket-lines, no life-buoys, no Deal-boatmen-spirits, were to be found upon those dreary "dunes," and although many hours of mortal agony intervened between the moment of striking and the final breaking up of the vessels, and notwithstanding the shore was sufficiently near to permit signals by hand and by handkerchief to be passed between the living on shore and the living on deck, still no assistance could be rendered, or even attempted, and they were left to sink as lead in the mighty waters. The improvidence of the French people in leaving their treacherous coast destitute of the means of lending a helping hand to seamen in extremity, has excited the liveliest surprise and regret in the minds of all classes of our people; but while they have not been backward in expressing their abhorrence of this neglect, they have, in the true spirit of Englishmen,

whose feelings are eminently practical, been sitting in judgment upon themselves, and have determined on a survey of the "life apparatus" of the whole British coast, and the addition of such means as the special dangers of particular localities may require. The Royal Humane Society and its coast branches, the committee of Lloyd's, and a committee of the House of Commons are now earnestly employed in the business. We trust that Christian France will not hesitate to follow, as a primary duty, so generous an example. To stimulate their charity, as well as to inform our friends on this interesting topic, we have on former occasions given several views of our Channel lighthouses and beacons, and have now to present them with engravings of the more important apparatus used on the coast for rescuing drowning persons.

The first is the celebrated mortar-line invented by Captain Manby. The cut represents a party of the coast-guard in the act of firing the apparatus, which, as the reader will perceive, consists of a coiled rope, fixed by a short chain to a shell, which is discharged in the direction of the vessel requiring aid. The line on reaching the vessel usually coils round some portion of the spars or rigging, or otherwise fastens itself by entanglement, and thus fixed, opens a ready, and under most circumstances, safe communication with the shore. The enthusiasm of mercy which the use of this and all similar contrivances for the rescue of "poor Jack" calls forth, must be seen to be conceived; it is a genuine English exhibition, and may be regarded as one grand means of civilizing the otherwise unsocial "wreckers" of the coast. We hold the constant sight of life apparatus to be a constant sermon to those who behold it.

Captain Manby's contrivance was modified some years since by Mr. Dennett, of New Village, Isle of Wight, by the use of a rocket for the projection of the line; but the mortar practice is more generally adopted.

Our second engraving exhibits the cliff crane invented by J. Johnstone, Esq., of Brighton.

The preservation of life by this machine is said to have been very great. On the cliffy iron-bound coasts small vessels are often stranded on the beach, to which access is either difficult or impossible; but the cliff crane makes the "way of escape," however steep or rugged the cliff, easy and manageable by a few hands. It consists of a carriage-frame on four wheels, to which a pair of shafts is fixed, to permit it to be driven by a horse to the scene of danger. On the frame of the carriage a crane-beam is mounted, and so adjusted by shifting bolts, that it may be raised or depressed, projected or withdrawn, to any degree at pleasure. At the foot of this beam is a windlass, bearing a long coil of rope, one end of which is passed over a pulley fixed in the projecting head of the beam, and made to support a wicker cradle.

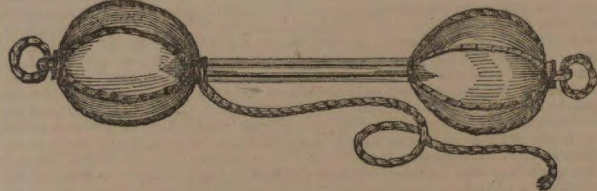
In working the apparatus, this cradle is lowered to the beach, and drawn up again, with any persons who may have sought its refuge. It is three feet six inches by two feet eight inches square, and two feet four inches deep, fitted on the bottom with a light iron grating, as offering less resistance to the air in its descent.

A ballast-box; stays to prevent the machine, on its position being determined, from being drawn forwards; hand-lines, to prevent those who work it from falling over the cliff; a couple of life-lines, from twelve to fifteen fathoms long; two common boat-hooks; a couple of knotted hand-ropes, eighteen or twenty feet long; a spade, a pickaxe, a couple of horn lanterns for night use, and a speaking trumpet, complete the arrangements.

On the basket being raised to a level with the surface, the machine is drawn backward; and, on the safe landing of the rescued persons, is again moved forward for further operations. The rope, when the crane-beam is pushed forward to its greatest extent, clears the face of the cliff by about ten feet.

A third contrivance is one of those simple pieces of apparatus which seem in themselves to promise little service, but which, in the hour of peril, are oftentimes of greater use than more complex and imposing machines.

We allude to the life-buoy supplied by the Humane Society to the boats' crews of fishing and small trading vessels. It is formed, as our engraving shows, of two globes, composed of layers of cork, covered with strong painted canvass, connected by a wooden shaft, to which a life-line is affixed. The dimensions of the globes, ten inches by eleven; and the shaft between them, twenty inches in length. This apparatus is sufficiently buoyant to sustain the weight of a man; and, in using it, the person is desired to lash himself by the line securely to the bar, and then commit himself to the course of the waves to be cast ashore.



LIFE-BUOY.

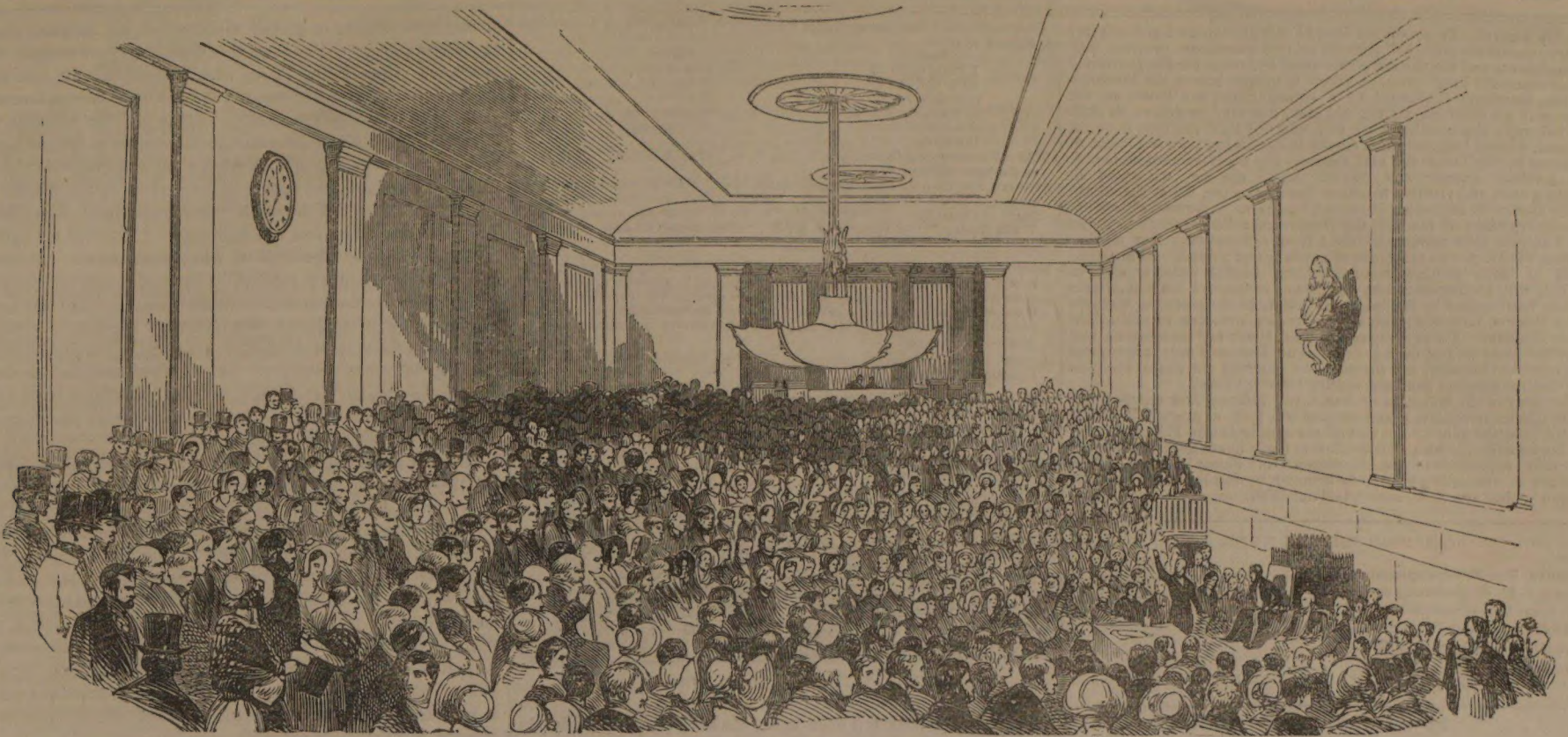
These, with the exception of the life-boat, some improved forms of which we hope to give on a future occasion, are the artless, inexpensive contrivances in general use on the British coasts for the preservation of the sinking mariner. No foreigners have profited more frequently by their exercise than the French themselves; and we do hope that in common charity—to say nothing of "French glory"—they will at once be induced to establish them, not only on their northern, but through the whole length of their marine borders. Had they done so on the Etaples sands, the crews of our lost Indiamen would not have waved their handkerchiefs in vain.

We conclude this notice with a picture of an ice-ladder, which the Royal Humane Society have recently presented to Prince Albert, to be used at the royal skating parties on Virginia Water. Its structure and mode of application are obvious. The winter, however, has been so mild, that instead of taking its monitory stand in sight of her Majesty's sliding chair, it has continued to enjoy an honourable sinecure beside the throne of the Waterloo Gallery.

Let no one undervalue the importance of these inventions, as their object is to save LIFE; and the concurring dictates of reason and humanity enjoin us to consider its preservation a duty of paramount obligation. It has been observed that few countries have such an extent of coasts, rivers, and canals, relatively to its population, or so many employed in navigation as Great Britain; and it is supposed that one thousand lives are annually lost in sailing vessels alone by shipwreck, and that more than two thousand persons are drowned every year in England! Our policy, then, as good citizens; our feelings as compassionate men, and our duty as self-devoted Christians, call upon us, upon our Gallic neighbours, and upon all men, to give a hearty measure of support to those "good appliances" by which the drowning man may be recovered.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary meeting of this society was held on Tuesday afternoon, F. W. Barchard, Esq., V.P., in the chair. The show of flowers, although not exceeding many specimens, was very good for the season. A fine collection of plants, consisting of epacris, ericas, Mirbelias, &c., from Mrs. Lawrence, of Ealing Park, excited much attention, from their individual beauty and excellence of cultivation. The following is a list of the prizes awarded—Silver Knightian medals to Mr. Mylam, gardener to Sigismund Rucker, Esq., for orchidaceous plants; and Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, for epacris and other plants; a silver Banksian medal to Mrs. Clark, of Shirley Park, near Croydon, for *Leschenaultia formosa*; and Banksian certificates of merit to Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Marryatt, for a collection of plants; Mr. Judd, for cucumbers; Mr. Thornton, for filberts; and Mr. Moorhouse, for pears. The extract from the Meteorological Register kept at the gardens, from the 7th to the 21st instant, gave—Barometer highest, Feb. 12, 30.040 inches; lowest, Feb. 16, 29.193. Thermometer highest, Feb. 10, 42 degrees Fahrenheit; lowest, Feb. 16, 16 degrees Fahrenheit; and quantity of rain, 1.04 inch. The meeting adjourned to March 7.

THE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—A meeting of this society was held on Monday evening, T. L. Donaldson, Esq., V.P., in the chair, when a paper on church buildings was read by Mr. G. Godwin, fellow, being a *resumé* of the present state of feeling on the subject, and a commentary on the opinions recently put forth by the Cambridge and Oxford ecclesiastical writers. It excited considerable interest. A description of the Walhalla, at Ravensburg, near Munich, recently erected, from the designs of Leo Von Klenze, was read by Mr. John Woolley. This enormous building, in honour of great men, was commenced under the direction of the present King of Bavaria, in 1831, and was completed last year.



GREENWICH LITERARY INSTITUTION.

GREENWICH LITERARY INSTITUTION.

The accompanying sketch is a faithful delineation of the Greenwich Literary Institution, which was opened last week to the public, the plans and purposes of which should be the subject of sincere congratulation to every friend and advocate of human enlightenment. From the history of the rise and progress of the institution, as given by the chairman, Charles Harwood, Esq., on the auspicious occasion alluded to, it appears that the library, which formerly existed in the

town of Greenwich, had been felt to be too limited for some and too expensive for others, and hence arose the edifice now before us. He said, "It was not his purpose to go into the subject of general education; but still he must be permitted to say that education on almost any scale must tend to virtue. Vice would not be sanctioned there. Halls of science were not places for vice. It was under this feeling that the committee had fixed the price for the admission of youth as low as 5s. a-year. In the ordinary pursuits of life simple impulses frequently led to great results—and so it was in education. A party

who received early instruction that was captivating was led to go on to that which was more abstruse—thus, for instance, from music the student would pass on to the sciences and the arts—and to the kindness of the committee and the energy of the professors they had been indebted for courses of lectures adapted to various tastes and to further any objects in life they might desire to serve." These few short but comprehensive sentences comprise the whole objects of this excellent institution, to which we wish a long career of continued usefulness and prosperity.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.



BRIDGE AT ELTHAM PALACE.

Eltham Palace abounds with historic associations. It formerly had the title of King John's Palace, which it is supposed to have acquired from being the residence of King John, the predecessor of Henry III.; others say from John, King of France, who had previously been a prisoner in England, but coming over to visit our Edward III. in 1364, was entertained by that monarch here with great magnificence.

At Eltham, which is in Kent, about eight miles from London, the Kings of England, at a very early period, had a palace. Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, having fraudulently secured the possession of a part of this manor, in 1290, beautified the capital mansion. This warlike and ambitious prelate died here in the year 1311; and soon afterwards the whole estate returned into the possession of the crown. When the palace was originally built is unknown, but it must have been prior to 1270, in which year Henry III. kept his Christmas here. Edward II. resided here; and in 1315 his Queen was brought to bed of a son at this place: he was called John of Eltham. In 1329 and 1375 a parliament was held here by Edward III. In 1364, John, King of France, was magnificently entertained here. Richard II. kept Christmas here in 1384 and 1385; and in 1386 entertained with great magnificence Leo, King of Armenia, who had been driven out of his kingdom by the Turks. This palace continued to be much frequented by succeeding monarchs, till the reign of Henry VIII., who preferred Greenwich; after which it was seldom visited by the royal family, and gradually fell to decay. Our princes often celebrated their feasts at Eltham with great pomp. One of the last of these feasts was held here at Whitsuntide, in 1515, when Henry VIII. created Sir Edward Stanley Baron Monteagle, for his services at Flodden Field. Part of the stately hall, which was the scene of those feasts, is still in good preservation, and is used as a barn. The roof, in particular, is somewhat like that of Westminster-hall. The large moat round the palace, although the greatest part of it is dry and covered with verdure, has still two stone bridges over it. Queen Elizabeth, who was born at Greenwich, was frequently carried to Eltham, when an infant, for the benefit of the air. It was granted, with the manor, for a term of years, perpetually renewable, to one of the ancestors of Sir J. G. Shaw, who is the present lessee under the crown. The manor-lodge in the great park had been latterly used as the manorial residence. Some interesting subterranean passages and apartments were discovered here in 1834: under the ground-floor of one of the apartments, where a new arch had been recently turned, a trap-door led into an apartment which conducted the passenger into a series of passages with decoys, stairs, and shafts; these passed in a direction westward towards Middle Park. The remains of two gates, completely carbonised, were discovered in that of the passage which passed under the moat, and large stalactites of supercarbonate of lime hung from the roof of the arch, which sufficiently indicated the lapse of time since these passages were entered.

A few miles from this spot is the village of Chislehurst, noted for being the place of retirement of Camden, the chorographer and antiquary, who resided for several years, and here composed the greatest part of his "Annals of Queen Elizabeth." An estate in this parish comprises a very handsome seat, termed Camden Place; it is

the property of the Marquis of Camden. And in the park, forming the covering of a spring, may be seen that celebrated piece of ancient architecture called the "Lantern of Demosthenes," executed in all its proportions. The elegant Gothic bridge of three arches thrown over the moat, now in ruins, led into the court-yard of the palace. The bridge in its decay has suffered much from the ivy which covered it having been rudely torn down. There were two bridges—one on the north, the other on the south; the first only remains, at the south end of which was originally a gateway: not a vestige of it now remains. From the south side of the palace may be seen the dome of St. Paul's; but, in the day of its kingly magnificence, the heaven-directed spire of old St. Paul's was visible.

THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

FANNY ELSLER

Here reader is one of the dancing goddesses of our age—the first of the four priestesses of the Temple of Terpsichore, who are this season to descend from their pedestal and touch the stage of our Italian Opera with a footfall as light

As the steps of the fairies, that dance as they pass,
Without brushing the dew from the beautiful grass.

Fanny Elssler is one of the wonders of her time. At a crisis of what may be called Ballet-furor—when Taglioni wears wings of poetry—Cerrito fills the air with wild voluptuous grace, and the exquisite Dumilatre comes flitting in upon us with a sort of aerial symmetry—when the Ballet-mad world of ton will admit of no phrase about any of them that is not bursting with the romance of enthusiasm, or the enthusiasm of romance—Fanny Elssler joins the throng with a riotous gush of exuberant buoyancy and delight, and clasps the rivets of popularity, which bind the magic chain encircling all the four. When she was with us before, the anxiety to receive her was prestige—now it is memory—and the dazzling appendage of a furious continental renown. She has driven France, Austria, Prussia, and America mad—and now *les Anglais vont suivre les autres*. Fanny Elssler has always some brilliant difficulty in her train to give a piquancy and value to her re-appearances, and to invest the *entrepreneur* who really secures her with a sort of contingent triumph. A few years back she was plunged into a process with a Paris manager, and America could not have her without her endurance of the sacrifice of a fine. Now Bunn makes a travel for her to Berlin—comes back delighted with his acquisition—makes her the attraction of his bills at Covent Garden—and presto! the cry of "no go" is in more delicate language iterated by Mr. Lumley, and in another week or two her Majesty's Theatre will be the real "paradise of applause" in which the glorious *dansreuse* will gather up her laurels. *Tant mieux!* we are all the better for a little excitement, and none wake it more gracefully than the Elssler.

We are not going to give a memoir of this charming actress-dancer, though, as her career speeds through the season, we may scatter here and there an anecdote to help the pencil of our artist, as he may catch her flying from ballet to ballet upon wings of gauze; no, we shall tease our readers with no biography, threading through long mazes of successes, presents, poems, tributes, bouquets, and every other order of theatrical triumph, even to diamonds gifted by monarchs, and carriages drawn by nobles, but rather prefer to tell them the present news of their favourite, and what she is going to do to administer to their pleasures in the great arena of fashion in which she is engaged. Fanny Elssler, then, is now in England, laughing, it may be, at the Covent-Garden play-bills, while she rehearses, with all her might, behind the Italian scenes, and preparing to open the Terpsichorean festival in the ballet of the "Tarentule." This fascinating production was written for her by the celebrated Scribe, written for her expressly, and splendidly on its first production did she vindicate the genius of the dramatist. Her pantomime was superb, and the theme teems with beautiful opportunities for its development. We are enabled to describe to our readers the plot of the dance-romance which they are so shortly to witness.

LA TARENTULE.

This ballet is founded upon the supposed properties of the tarantula spider, whose bite is said to throw the patient into a fit of dancing delirium, in which the sufferer expires from exhaustion. The scene lies in Sicily. Luidgi, a young peasant, has risen before daybreak to serenade his beloved Lauretta; while the merry mandolines are preparing, a band of brigands, forced from their retreat in the mountains, are seen to cross the village, carrying with them their plunder, and a lady whom they have for some time kept a prisoner. Roused at this sight, the young men run to arms to the lady's rescue.

Lauretta appears, cheerful and happy. Her mother, the rich post-mistress of the village, has told her the night before that she was to be married the following day; and the innocent girl entertains no doubt but it can only be to her beloved Luidgi. Firing is heard at a distance. The brigands have been defeated, and the rescued lady shows her gratitude by presents to her liberator's intended bride. On



FANNY ELSLER.

his refusing any reward for himself, she informs him that she has power and influence; and assures him that her protection will never fail him. She retires under an escort to seek repose in a neighbouring convent.

A travelling-carriage now drives to the post-house door, and a hom-bastic individual, the important and wealthy Dr. Omeopati co, alights; his presence will soon mar the joy of Lauretta. Seduced by the charms of the young peasant girl; the Doctor, whose wife has perished in an encounter with banditti, has offered his riches to Lauretta's mother, and it is for him that the marriage preparations have been made. On Lauretta's return in her bridal clothes, the Doctor declares his passion and intentions, which are disbelieved and laughed at. The scene, however, assumes a more serious appearance when it is sanctioned by Lauretta's mother; and the unfortunate girl withdraws, protesting that she will never be the wife of any other but Luidgi.

An unexpected occurrence, however, will soon alter her determination. She re-enters, frightened and trembling. Luidgi has been stung by a Tarantula, and she describes his delirium, his frantic dance, and panting agony. No assistance is at hand but that of the Doctor, who, taking advantage of Luidgi's dangerous situation, refuses to exercise his medical skill, unless Lauretta will consent to marry him. The malady is increasing, and if not instantly attended to, Luidgi cannot survive. Lauretta consents, and is led fainting to the altar.

Yielding to his entreaties, his attendants have brought Luidgi near to his Lauretta, and, scarcely restored to his senses, her nuptial attire at first flatters his fancy as having been assumed for their own marriage. Lauretta's tears, however, soon reveal the truth, and the painful story is told; a marriage thus obtained by fraud and violence cannot be valid, it shall be annulled. But how can its dissolution be obtained? High protection and powerful influence are necessary; the recollection of the lady's promise occurred to him—she told him that she had power and influence, which would never fail him in case of need. Not a moment is to be lost; the Doctor has already ordered the carriage to take away his newly married wife, and two hours, at least, are requisite to reach the convent where the lady has retired. Lauretta, nevertheless, restored by hope to her merry temper, promises that for two hours she will detain the Doctor, and Luidgi

hastily departs. To obtain the desired delay the shrewd girl employs every stratagem—now, her friends, by her directions, protract their compliments and the parting glass—now, her toilet for the journey is made unusually long—now she kneels in prayer before the Madonna—then, seemingly frightened by a strange noise, she locks up the Doctor in an inner room; the old man, however, re-enters through the balcony; she is at her wit's end, and not half the time is as yet elapsed, when a ludicrous idea comes to her assistance; she feigns to be stung by the Tarantula, and assumes the depressed countenance, the feverish tremor and frenzy, which she has witnessed in Luigi's case, and yielding to a fit of frantic dancing, defies the efforts of the Doctor to soothe her supposed madness. Alarmed at this extraordinary effect of the bite, the Doctor calls the company to assist and Lauretta falls apparently dead from exhaustion. Her mother accuses the Doctor as the cause of her daughter's death; he is on the point of being roughly treated, when Luigi returns, and, in the lady who accompanies him the Doctor recognises his wife, whose life has been spared by the brigands. Now, to complete the tortures of the Doctor, Lauretta suddenly recovering, pretends to claim him as her husband. She very soon, however, yields her pretensions, and offers her hand to her dear Luigi. The Doctor's only alternative is to return to his wife, and the postilion entering the room, reminds him that the carriage has been waiting for two hours.

The story of the ballet, as here told, will indicate how much is left to the Elssler to achieve; and we may add that a new spirit will be poured into the plot by the fact of the enactment by Perrot of the Dr. Omeopatico, in which his drollers is fairly irresistible. He will be a worthy supporter of the dancing-wit of Fanny Elssler. The damages in the action said to be brought by the lessee of Covent-Garden against the *danscuse* are laid at £3000.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 26.—Quinquagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 27.—Hare-hunting ends.
TUESDAY, 28.—Shrove Tuesday.
WEDNESDAY, March 1.—Ash Wednesday; St. David's day.
THURSDAY, 2.—Wesley died, 1790.
FRIDAY, 3.—
SATURDAY, 4.—Henry VI. deposed, 1461.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. J. R." Hayle, Cornwall.—See this week's chess.
"G. P."—Certainly not, but is liable to any debts contracted by the wife after the first husband's death.
"J. K." Newport.—We give in another part of the paper what he suggests. The best scales depend upon a matter of taste.
"S. B." York.—We do not recollect receiving any previous communications.
"J. S." Crown-lane, Manchester.—We should be glad to receive sketches of the subjects he describes, supposing them to be at the time matters of general public interest.
"G. H. W."—We will try to find room. He had better order the paper of a newsman in his neighbourhood.
"A. Z."—No.
"A Constant Reader," Sherbourne.—The knight in chess can be taken by any of the adversary's pieces.
"A Leicester Subscriber."—We will consider of it.
"An American Match Maker."—No room.
"P. R."—Under consideration.
"A. M."—Too long.
"K. K. A."—Lord Brougham this week.
"Felix."—The theatre in question will be noticed.
"W. W."—The sales are so few that we cannot quote them regularly.
"J. Hill." Chichester, will find we not only reviewed the "Patrician's Daughter," but gave a fine illustration of it. He cannot read the paper regularly.
"B." Reading.—Write to Tilt and Co., Fleet-street, on the subject.
"M. N. D."—Not suitable.
"A Chess Tyro."—See our chess article this week.
"Alfred."—Not suitable.
"Tyro." Nottingham.—Thanks.
"H. S."—Thanks. His observations are very just. We are determined to improve in every department as much as possible.
"T. R."—See chess.
"C. Shaw."—Unless the tax is paid by the trustees, he must return the annuity as in his income-tax paper.
"W. Landless."—Aldridge, had better address the Postmaster-General on the subject. We think many of the servants in this department much underpaid for their arduous duties. We cannot approve of increasing the postage.
"W. N. R." Isle of Man.—We cannot give a list of passengers arriving by the Overland Mail. He should order the edition which leaves London on Saturday.
"A."—The verses are too severe.
"Pawm."—See chess this week.
"H."—We cannot in all cases return contributions; we wish our subscribers to bear this in mind. The song is under consideration.
"F. N."—Our average circulation this year has been upwards of 40,000.
"A Subscriber."—Newton Barry.—Send 11s. P. O. O. addressed to Mr. Little, and he will send the back numbers; or apply to another newsman.
"A Churchman."—The Tract Society, we believe, derives its principal support from churchmen. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is exclusively devoted to the Church of England.
"Architect." Glasgow.—See last week's number.
"R. M." Newcastle-under-Lyme.—We wish our correspondents would try to confine their contributions to as small a space as possible. We must reject, however good, very long articles.
"Palamedes."—The next music he will much admire.
"T. W."—We believe some hospitals in London would receive the child, but great interest must be used.
"A Constant Reader," Hackney.—We propose doing what he wishes in a future number.
"Pyrrhus."—Our correspondent who obliged us with the coin from the British Museum would confer a favour if he would again furnish us with the descriptive copy, as what he sent us is mislaid.
"Alpha Beta" has our best thanks for his sketch. Little Dunmow will appear soon.
"J. S.—h. H."—See chess.
"G." of Ipswich.—We try to oblige our subscribers; many praise the very subject he dislikes.
Nooks and Corners.—We have this week to thank "Cantab," "Danvers," "Dieulaeures," "A. Barfield," "D. B." Brighton, and other kind contributors, for drawings which will probably appear early. Our friends would in all cases increase our obligation, by sending authentic descriptive matter. Couper's summer-house next week.
"An Admirer." Dublin, is thanked for his suggestion. The Cathedrals will appear from time to time.
"An East Indian Captain" is informed that our drawing was made from a plate in the Earl of Munster's "Overland Journey."
"E. W."—The School of Design is devoted exclusively to the study of ornamental design. It is open from 10 in the morning to 9 at night; and Mr. Dice, the superintendent, is the gentleman to whom application for admission must be made. The "Government Drawing-Book" is published by Chapman and Hall.
"A Sepoy Officer."—Mr. S. Sty furnished us with the engravings of the Sepoys, and if incorrect we must place the responsibility on him.
"A Subscriber."—We never give the names of correspondents unless expressly authorised.
"X. Y."—Yes, with impunity.
"W. G."—Not suitable.
"A Constant Subscriber," Kennington.—We cannot make the paper a weekly encyclopædia.
"Y. H."—Lord Howard de Walden is our ambassador at Lishon.
"W. Hodson." Littleport.—Order the edition which leaves London on Saturday.
"H."—Will the writer pledge himself to the originality of his contribution?
"Mary Calvert."—We have waggon loads of poetry, and cannot insert any that is not first-rate and original.
"E. R."—His spelling is right.
"A Liverpool Subscriber."—We do not know.
"C. M." Bristol.—See chess this week.
"The Angel of the Storm."—The occasion is passed. "Catch the moment as it flies."
Review of Belcher's "Youngs round the World" next week.
"S." Sheffield.—We think it is about eighteen months since Sir Charles Barry received the order of knighthood. To his second question, eighty feet is correct.
"A Lover of Architecture."—Eighty feet was intended as the width of the hall.—Second: The building designed by Mr. Hardwicke will appear early. The suggestion respecting the churches shall be carefully attended to.
"Spectator."—One "blow up" is enough.
"T. C. J." will oblige by sending the drawing.
"S. S. N. H."—We endeavoured to adopt the suggestion of our correspondent, but have been unable to obtain an authentic portrait of old James Stuart.
"S." Stoke-upon-Trent.—We shall be most happy to comply with S.'s wish, if he will favour us with a good likeness.

Chess.—We have been favoured with a solution to Problem No. 14, in six moves instead of seven.

WHITE.
Kt to Q B 7th ch
Kt to Q B 6th ch
Q to Q B 7th ch
K B to K Kt 2nd ch
B takes Kt ch
Q mates
BLACK.
K to Q Kt sq
B takes Kt
K to R sq
Kt interposes, ch
B interposes

This will answer "A Chess Tyro," "X. Y. Z.," "G. L. Smart," "R. A.," and a letter without signature.

Problem No. 15.—By some unaccountable error, 7 is the number of moves given; it should have been 4 moves. This is to "T. R.," "R. A.," "Ignorant," "Chess Tyro," "W. W.," "X. Y. Z.," "A Subscriber," "The White Bishop," "A Tyro," "J. W. W.," King's-road, Chelsea, &c.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In all cases when Nos. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS happen to be deficient, or are destroyed by accident, or soiled, the same Nos. may be obtained by applying to the persons who supply the paper. It sometimes occurs that a paper does not reach its destination; in such case Subscribers should apply only to the person who receives their subscription, or who sends the paper.

A press of more important matter precludes the appearance of the Fashion Illustration in this day's paper.



LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1843.

THE new poor-laws are once more the subject of discussion in Parliament. Mr. Walter, on Thursday evening, brought forward his promised motion, and again directed the attention of the country to the all-important practical influences of the new bill—or rather of the bill—which, in the history of the distress of the people, has already become only too old.

We have always contended in this journal that the present poor-laws were heartless, tyrannising, and unjust; and the daily reports from police-offices in the public press have confirmed every argument brought forward against them by the true advocates of Christian humanity. The terms of Mr. Walter's motion are calculated to point out and enforce some of the leading grievances of those cruel enactments, and to couple with their exposition a resolution which we cannot do otherwise than heartily approve. It is fair to say, too, that Mr. Walter backed up his propositions on Thursday evening with a just and able, if not an eloquent, speech; and, although we neither know nor care anything about the public nature of the documents upon which his resolution was founded, we do know that the resolution itself had its data in facts, and arrived at its conclusion with the virtuous purpose of mitigating the sufferings of the poor, and affording them a wiser and more charitable order of poverty-amelioration. The tendency of the speech of the honourable gentleman went to show, truly, that the commissioners under the present act had contemplated, first, the entire extinction of the principle of out-door relief, by a sort of irritating finesse in the nature of that relief itself; and, next, the rendering of in-door relief as intolerable as possible, by reducing the diet of paupers to a point of starvation and disgust. Whether the document which Mr. Walter evidenced were confidential or not (and if it were we would neither countenance its being improperly obtained, nor by consequence unfairly divulged), it is clear that it told no secrets—that if it had pre-conceived good matter for Mr. Walter's resolution, Mr. Walter himself had the practical operation of its suggestions and schemes, as carried out in the actual working of the laws, and in the miserable tyranny to which they have ground down the poor. Persons may assert the document to have been sacred—and deny that the acts passed were carried out upon its suggestions—but they cannot deny that those acts have borne out all the spirit of those suggestions—that out-door relief has been almost entirely abolished under most cruel circumstances of separation of families—and that in-door relief has been rendered as nearly intolerable as any country, laying claim to a shelter-place for mercy in its bosom, could be civilized and permit. The abhorrence in which the workhouses are held—the brutality exhibited in the administration of their discipline—the reckless inattention to the bad health of the wretched inmates consequent upon the starving system of diet—the remorseless transfer of children in a state of almost dying weakness from parish to parish—perhaps to walk miles, in their debility, either to the workhouse or the grave (as exemplified in a very strong police case during the present week)—the bursting of family ties, and perfect and disgusting blindness to immorality—all these evils have tended not only to deprave the bastilles themselves (built in Elizabethan order to mock the beautiful principle of the fair old Elizabethan law), but to make the poor execrate them—to the extent of sometimes, in a bad desperation, committing crimes—to procure the more merciful shelter of a prison in their stead. These are undeniable truths—and well did they warrant the propounding by Mr. Walter of this humane resolution—"That the suffering already caused by their partial enforcement, and the amount of out-door relief in spite of them still administered, show their provisions to have been at once cruel and impracticable. That the attempted substitution of punishment for legal relief has more and more tended to irritate and dishearten the poor, to check industry, to increase crime, and to encourage various kinds of tyranny, without even the proposed compensation of reducing the expenses of the rate-payers. That this house think it therefore expedient to demand such a re-construction of the existing system as shall make it conformable to Christianity, sound policy, and the ancient constitution of this realm."

We would not wish anything better framed, or more true and honest in its purpose than this; and the observations with which it was followed up by the honourable member did great credit to his heart, however the opponents of his doctrines on this question might think it right or politic to doubt his judgment. In the outset he put this stringent question, seconding it with the remarks which follow:—"Had there, he would ask, been any satis-

factory good temper or greater adherence of the humbler classes to their employers shown since this cruel law was invented? Certainly not. (Hear, hear.) They were now in the ninth year since the first attack was made against the old poor-law—a law originating with one of the greatest sovereigns, and that a female, that this country ever knew, whose object it was to sustain the great mass of the people against hereditary oppression, and who, by trusting herself and her throne to the support of the people, not to family retainers, set the whole world at defiance. (Hear, hear.) That poor-law the present law depressed. It affected the agricultural interests, and also that of the manufacturers. In consequence of this attempt to subvert the basis of human society, every institution in the empire must ultimately sink. It had been usual in the practice of legislation, when, through the lapse of time, an old law had failed in its application, to alter, to restore, to reform that law, but not to destroy it. But what had been the case here? They had destroyed the old law, and had substituted for it an invention new to history—an invention which in its principles and its details was alike distasteful."

There is nothing that we have yet read in the debate that upsets these bold and but too well-proved assertions; they were partially echoed, in some instances, and absolutely in others, by practical members of the house; and the only statesmanlike reason for not adopting the resolution itself upon broad principles, was a sort of ministerial caution of expediency on the part of Sir R. Peel, warning the house against an act of condemnation against the present laws, unless they had something better to offer in their stead. This caution could be easily combated indeed, but for the present we content ourselves with urging Mr. Walter upon the path of humanity, promising to abet, with our heartiest succour, a crusade against laws which are pregnant with disgrace to our country, and cruelty to our poor.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, February 20.

You will, by this time, have perceived that the appreciations of the situation of the Cabinet here, as they have appeared in your journal, have been the only accurate ones of the entire London press. I mention this fact, not in the spirit of egotism, but in justice to the reputation of your fast-rising journal, which is now read in this capital with increasing interest. And it is right to remind your readers that, in addition to the happy illustrations of current events, they have the advantage of perusing in your columns communications relative to France, derived from sources which cannot be excelled as to authenticity and priority of news. I prove this fact by reference to the letters published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 11th and 18th instant, and I challenge comparison with the facts and views mentioned therein with any articles that have appeared in the columns of your contemporaries.

Demanding your pardon for this preamble, I now proceed to describe to you the state and prospects of the Ministry, for that is our all-absorbing topic at present. The annual demand of £40,000 supplementary secret service money for the police will give rise to animated debates.

When the monthly standing committees named the commission of nine deputies charged to draw up the report on the ministerial propositions, some warm discussion took place on the general policy of the Ministry. Marshal Sebastiani has been named the president, and M. Vigier the secretary of this commission. There are four Opposition members, namely, M. Odillon Barrot, M. de Lamartine, M. La-crosse, and M. Ganneron. The Cabinet has five of its supporters on the commission, so the majority will conclude for the pure granting of the money; but the minority, it is anticipated, will propose a slight reduction, for the purpose of upsetting the Cabinet. The report is expected to be presented on Thursday or Friday next, and the debate will probably begin next Monday.

I should mention that in the votes in the Bureaux for the nomination of the commission there were 217 for the Ministry, and 193 for the Opposition, thus giving the Cabinet a majority of 24.

In the Ministerial circles they calculate that a majority of from 30 to 60 votes will grant the supply, whilst the Opposition assert that the Ministry will be in a minority.

I continue in my former opinion, that the Soult-Guizot Cabinet will not fall on the secret service money question. Every man hoping to be a Minister is interested in having this grant passed without an amendment; and I know that neither Count Molé nor M. Thiers wishes to eject the Ministry on this vote of confidence. A side wind would be preferred to the direct course; and, since 1830, it has generally been by an unexpected blow that Cabinets have been upset.

My belief is, that the Ministry is in a minority in the present Chamber, so far as its sympathies go; but it will be decided by the King's resolution, for it is his majority, and he can make it subservient to Count Molé or M. Thiers, if he thinks proper. From various indications of court gossip, I should say that the King is disposed for a change of council.

M. Guizot's unpopularity is of no service at this moment, and, independently of that consideration, Louis Philippe does not like a Minister to have too long a tenure of office, no more than he desires the consolidation of the Conservative party. His Majesty prefers playing men off against each other. His favourite expression to his Ministers is, to compare them to the postillions. "Il a fait son relais" is his favourite remark when he thinks a Cabinet team has gone its stage.

M. Guizot is in that position that he incurs the risk of impeachment if he made the slightest concession to England. I do not believe that he will dare sign a treaty of commerce with us in the actual feeling of the country and the Chambers. The latter would tolerate from Count Molé or M. Thiers what they would spurn from M. Guizot.

The combination most talked of is that of Count Molé with M. Dufaure. The former to be President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the latter to be Minister of the Interior. M. Dufaure heads, in the Chamber, what is called the *Tiers Parti*, composed of the fraction of the Left Centre party, which severed from M. Thiers after the Coalition break-up in 1839. M. Dufaure has been Minister of Public Works under the 12th of May, or Soult-Teste Ministry, and the King is desirous of adding his name to the long list of public men whose reputation he has annihilated by making them Ministers. Marshal Valée would probably be Minister of War in the Molé-Dufaure coalition.

The Cabinet, I feel convinced, will not weather the session, but it is all chance as to the question which will upset it. At all events, I do not apprehend that it will be on the secret service money.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 21.

At the Exchange this afternoon the funds improved under the impression that there will be no change of Ministry for the present. It was confidently asserted by some leading money-men that the Cabinet would have the majority on the demand for the supplementary secret service money. I must, however, state, on the best authority, that a coalition of all parties is forming against M. Guizot of a very formidable nature. Dupin, it is believed, will coalesce with Molé, and if the versatile *procureur* takes this course, you may be sure there is an intrigue behind at the Tuilleries. The Sugar Bill of the Government will be thrown out certainly, but M. Guizot declares he will not go out on that check. If any important change takes place in the state of parties, I will write to you in time for your latest edition of Saturday, but I anticipate nothing before next Monday.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the General Steam Navigation Company was held on Tuesday at the office of that corporation, when the chair was taken by John Wilkin, Esq., in the absence, from illness, of Wolverley Attwood, Esq. The customary dividend and bonus were declared, after which the thanks of the proprietors were voted to the chairman and directors for their continued exertions for the interests of the company.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday her Majesty and Prince Albert walked in the royal gardens in the forenoon. In the afternoon his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Wyld, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. The Prince went to Kensington, and visited her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia. His Royal Highness also paid a visit to the Duke of Sussex, in Kensington Palace. In the evening, Viscount Canning and the Right Hon. George Dawson Damer had the honour of joining the royal dinner circle at the Palace.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the royal suite, and the household, attended divine service on Sunday morning, in Buckingham Palace. The Reverend Mr. Vane, Deputy Clerk of the Closet in Waiting, officiated.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.—The Queen held a court on Monday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Tour and Taxis, attended by Count Stockau and Count Jenison Walworth, arrived at the Palace at half-past two, accompanied by the Bavarian Minister, for the purpose of being presented to her Majesty. The Prince was also presented to Prince Albert. Count de Pollon, the Sardinian Minister, had an audience of her Majesty, on return from temporary absence. Sir George Shee, Envoy and Minister at the court of Stuttgart, was presented to the Queen, to take leave, on returning to his post. Sir John McNeill was presented, on his arrival from Persia. Count de Pollon, the Sardinian Minister, after having an audience of the Queen, was presented to Prince Albert. Sir George Shee and Sir John McNeill were also presented to his Royal Highness. Her Majesty was attended by Viscount Hawarden and Sir R. Otway. His Royal Highness was attended by Colonel Wyld.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Royal Gardens of Buckingham Palace. Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Wyld, rode out on horseback. The Duke of Wellington had an audience of her Majesty. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, were taken airings in the Royal Gardens. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Lady Fanny Howard joined the Royal dinner circle at Buckingham Palace in the evening.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked in the Royal Gardens. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Wyld, rode out on horseback. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Sir Robert Peel had an audience of the Queen. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken airings in the Royal Gardens, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. The Royal dinner-party consisted of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Serene Highness the Prince of Tour and Taxis, the Bavarian Minister and the Baroness de Cetto, the Danish Minister and the Countess de Reventlow, the Viscountess Canning, Lady Fanny Howard, Hon. Miss Lister, Hon. Miss Devereux, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl Jermyn, Lord George Lennox, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, Count Stockau, Count Jenison Walworth, Lord and Lady Robert Grosvenor, Sir George Couper, Viscount Hawarden, Hon. C. A. Murray, Sir Robert Otway, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Colonel Wyld.



CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has adopted as its missionaries, on the recommendation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. Andrew Jameson, the Rev. T. Bolton Read, the Rev. Paul Shirley; also the following clergymen, on the recommendation of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Rev. C. Scovel, the Rev. James Neale, and the Rev. George Arnold.

The Lord Bishop of Tasmania has appointed the Rev. F. A. Marvott, M.A., to the archdeaconry of Hobart Town, and also to be his lordship's domestic chaplain.

Her Majesty has recently presented £100 in aid to the fund for the restoration of Hanbury Church, Staffordshire. The Queen Dowager likewise gave a liberal sum.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has given £25 towards the erection of a school in connection with Christ-church, Virginia Water, Egham. We hear that the church building at Malta at the expense of her Majesty is rapidly advancing to completion: it is roofed in, and will be probably completed before the close of the year.

A meeting of the members and friends of the Church Missionary Society was held in the Town-hall, Oxford, on Monday evening. The Rev. J. W. Doran, LL.D., formerly a missionary in India, attended as a deputation from the parent society, and detailed its operations. Several clergymen and gentlemen connected with the university also addressed the meeting.

Meetings have been held in Cheltenham, Bath, and towns adjacent, in favour of the Colonial Church Society, the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, M.A., and J. S. Reynolds, Esq., attending as a deputation from the parent society. The society has now been in existence seven years, and its objects are two-fold—to send clergymen, catechists, and schoolmasters to the colonies; and to send clergymen to the Continent, or to any part of the world where Englishmen are congregated. Upwards of £70 were transmitted from Bath to the society in London during the last year.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

WEST INDIA MAIL.—The Trident arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday last from the West Indies. Our papers and letters have come to hand, but bring no news of importance. The new Governor of Jamaica was highly popular. Hopes of a good sugar crop are entertained. The Trident had been only three hours at St. Thomas's, when she was obliged to sail again.

The Postmaster-General, Lord Lowther, is going on so favourably that on Wednesday his lordship was able to drive out and transact business in his department. The noble lord, however, still suffers from lameness in one foot.

GREAT THAMES IMPROVEMENTS.—The Lords of the Treasury, the Commissioners of Public Works, and the Corporation of London, caused, some time ago, a report and estimate to be made on embanking some portion of the river Thames. A select committee of the House of Commons took up the inquiry upon an infinitely more extensive scale, and engineers of first-rate eminence were employed to examine the river within the whole of the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, and to report upon the entire question of making the noble river advantageous in every respect to the public. By a great deal of labour the most satisfactory evidence has been collected and laid before the Government and the Corporation, and from the active proceedings adopted, it appears reasonable to calculate that the health, beauty, and convenience of the metropolis, will, without much delay, be considerably augmented. On Wednesday Special Courts of Conservancy were held at Westminster, the Borough, Greenwich, and Stratford, for the several counties whose lands embank the Thames by the Lord Mayor, with the view to commence this great object.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Dr. Candlish and Mr. Dunlop, of

Edinburgh, are now in London on business relative to the affairs of the Church of Scotland. It is understood their object was to advise with Mr. Fox Maule on the subject of his motion, which stood for Friday, the 24th, but which was postponed by the death of the right hon. gentleman's father-in-law, Lord Abercromby. It is stated that, in the event of the prayer of the petition being granted, that the Church may be heard at the bar of the house. Dr. Candlish will himself plead the cause of non-intrusion at the bar of the House of Commons.

A deputation, consisting of Lord Marham, M.P., Edmund Filmer, M.P., Mr. Herbert Curteis, Mr. James Ellis (Barnes), and Mr. J. Whitehead (Barnett), had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday, at his official residence, in Downing-street, and presented memorials for a reduction of the malt-tax.

THE FOREIGN WINE TRADE.—The following important communication, to those interested in the wine trade, has been made by the Earl of Aberdeen, in answer to a letter addressed to his lordship, upon the subject of the negotiations now pending between Portugal and this country, for a reduction of duties on Portuguese wines:—"Foreign Office, Feb. 16, 1843.—Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., representing the injury in which the British trade in Portuguese wines is subjected, by the protracted state of the negotiations between the two countries, for mutual reductions in the British and Portuguese tariffs; and I am to acquaint you, in reply, that her Majesty's Government have taken measures for bringing the negotiations in question to an early determination. I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant, CANNING.—To James Moore, Esq."

The inquiries in progress respecting the Custom-house frauds, and the extensive smuggling understood to have been carried on with the connivance of the revenue officers, seem likely to lead to the important results. The disappearance of several of the *employés* charged with corrupt practices argues a degree of delinquency in this department of her Majesty's service for which few persons were prepared, but a hope is generally expressed that the abuse may be probed to the bottom. We hear that a firm in Watling-street, largely implicated in the Custom-house frauds, has been exchequered for £160,000. Independent of this enormous sum, others of minor importance, and particularly one firm, rather celebrated at the West-end, have had the same process served on them.

On Sunday evening, between the hours of seven and nine o'clock, a robbery to the extent of £600, was committed on the premises of the London and Regent-street Bank, situated in Argyll-place, one door from Regent-street, by some adroit thieves, who gained admittance into the banking house, but in what manner remains a mystery.

ATTACK ON A GAMING HOUSE, AND DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Between twelve and one o'clock on Wednesday morning, the police of the C division made a forcible entry into Smart's gaming-rooms, 34, St. James's-street, and, after a severe struggle, captured four of the gamblers, who were conveyed to the station-house in Vine-street. One of Smart's sons, who was in bed at the time, being aroused by the attack, endeavoured to escape over the roof of the house, when, unfortunately, he was precipitated into the yard of Mr. Evans's house adjoining, and was killed on the spot. By another account, the lower part of the house, it appears, is tenanted by a cutler and perfumer, but who does not sleep there. The upper part is kept by Mr. Smart, where a club is held nightly. Upon the police getting into the house the whole of the inmates were thrown into consternation. The officers took into custody all they found. In trying to escape, it appears, young Smart got out of the window at the top, and was running across the parapet to get to the next house, when, unfortunately, he missed his hold and fell into the street from the fourth story. Assistance was immediately rendered, and he was picked up in a dreadful state. A cab was procured, and he was conveyed to the hospital, where surgical assistance was promptly administered, but he shortly after expired. The case will, of course, undergo a complete investigation.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Emerald tender arrived at Devonport from Portsmouth on the 12th inst. and sailed on the 15th inst., with 12 first-class boys, drafted from the San Josef, for the Excellent. The Gorgon steam-vessel, Capt. C. Hotham, was paid advance of wages, and sailed on the 15th for the West Indies, with her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, Col. Wilson, to La Guayra. After landing the gallant colonel, she will proceed to South America. The Rhadamanthus steam-vessel, Master Commander T. H. Laen, arrived from Woolwich and Portsmouth. She is now alongside the yard, shipping jury gear for the Royal Albert and Victoria yacht, building at Pembroke. The Royal yacht will be ready to go off the stocks in the spring.—In Harbour, in Commission: the Caledonia, the San Josef, the Sylph tender, the Spiteful, the Rhadamanthus, the Africa, and the Confidence steam-vessels, the Diligence transport, and the Rochester and the Devon lighters.—Appointments: R. C. Mould and T. Simpson allowed to retire as Commanders. Lieutenants R. Williams of the Thunderer, and Colin Kane of the Caledonia, have been allowed to exchange ships. Second Masters C. E. Maitland and W. H. Carver (additional) to the Caledonia; and J. J. Bell to the Rhadamanthus.

PURSERS.—The half-pay of these officers will be increased from the 1st of April next, as we observe in the navy estimates an additional sum of £6200 is taken on this head. Some are to have £155 2s. 6d. per annum, or 8s. 6d. per diem.

DEATH OF COLONEL MIDDLETON.—This officer, formerly a colonel in the 42nd Highlanders, was appointed Barrack-Master at Woolwich last year, on the retirement of Mr. Allan Mackenzie from the situation. About a fortnight ago, Col. Middleton was taken ill from the effects of cold, and died on Saturday last at Woolwich.

The number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file which it is proposed to maintain for the service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (exclusive of the troops employed in the East Indies) for the year, from the 1st of April, 1843, to the 31st of March, 1844, is 100,846.

The total estimated amount to be provided for the army services for the year beginning on the 1st of April next is £6,225,103. This amount, compared with that estimated for the year ending on the 31st of March, shows a decrease of money to be provided of £139,323, this amount being £94,836 less than 1842-3 for the effective services, and £44,487 less than the present financial year for the non-effective services.

The charge of the land forces at home and abroad for the ensuing year is £4,601,708. From this sum is to be deducted the expenses of four regiments of Cavalry and 23 of Infantry, employed in the East Indies; and the expenses of the East India depôts at Maidstone and Chatham. This charge, amounting to £909,200, is defrayed by the East India Company. There is also a deduction of £73,181, being appropriations in aid. This leaves the sum of £3,619,327 to be provided for her Majesty's land forces at home and abroad, exclusive of India.

WINDSOR.—Considerable discontent has prevailed amongst the inhabitants of Windsor for some time past in consequence of the second battalion of the Grenadier Guards marching, with the band at their head, twice every day to relieve guard at the Castle, a distance of half a mile, on the foot pavement, the whole of which they occupied, thus necessarily thrusting every person else into the street, so that the townspeople were compelled either to go out into the mud and filth on the road or stand up in doorways until the entire body passed. Repeated remonstrances through the press were treated with perfect contempt, until at length, Mr. Moss, a medical gentleman, and an old inhabitant of the town, wrote to the Duke of Wellington on the subject, and the duke, with that promptness which has ever distinguished the official conduct of his grace, immediately wrote to the officer in command of the regiment, ordering the annoyance complained of to be at once discontinued, and the troops, since Monday, have marched in single files upon the kerb-stones from the barracks to the Castle; but the officers have revenged themselves by not allowing the band to perform through the streets as heretofore. They have expressed themselves extremely indignant.



Saturday Evening.

The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Royal gardens of Buckingham Palace on Thursday, both morning and afternoon.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Wyld, honoured the exhibition of pictures of the British Institution with a visit in the afternoon.—Viscount Canning, Lord and Lady Ashley, and Mr. George Edward and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, had the honour of joining the Royal circle at Buckingham Palace, at dinner.

FRIDAY.—The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Thursday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. The Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lord Wharnclyffe, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, Sir Edward B. Atchbull, and the Earl of Jersey. His Excellency Baron de Hugel, after having an audience of the Queen, was presented to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace in the evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady Fanny Howard, Lord Ernest Bruce, and Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert was present on Friday afternoon at a meeting of the commission for promoting the Fine Arts in the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament. Sir Robert Peel, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Lincoln, Mr. B. Hawes, and other commissioners attended. The meeting was held at half-past two o'clock at Gwydyr House, and sat until five o'clock.

Yesterday was the birthday of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The Royal Duke's tradesmen illuminated their houses in the evening.

It was currently reported on 'Change yesterday afternoon that the Blonde frigate had arrived off the coast from China, having on board three millions of dollars.

DRURY-LANE.—Mr. Macready's benefit took place at this theatre last night, when the house was crowded to overflow. The entertainments chosen for the occasion were "Much Ado about Nothing," in which Mr. Macready played the mercurial *Benedick* in a style which proves the possession of a greater versatility than this gentleman gets credit for from the public generally. The "Mask of Comus" followed, with a very powerful cast, and was most approvingly received. Altogether the occasion must have been very gratifying to Mr. Macready's feelings. [We shall present our readers with a scene from "Much Ado about Nothing" next week, and a portrait of Macready as *Benedick*.]

Sutton Sharpe, Esq., Queen's Counsel, died on the 22nd inst., at his chambers in Lincoln's-inn, aged 45.

Her Majesty held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace to-day (Friday), which was attended by most of the Cabinet Ministers and great officers of the household.

A numerous deputation, headed by Mr. Wilson Patten, M.P., Mr. Fielden, M.P., and Mr. Hornby, M.P., had a long interview with Sir James Graham this morning, at the Home Office.

Despatches were received at the Foreign Office at one o'clock to-day from Russia.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 25.—At a congregation on Wednesday last, the following degrees were conferred:—Master of Arts: John Charles Whish, Trinity. Bachelors of Arts: Henry John Cramer, Trinity Hall; John Henry Brasier, Trinity. On Saturday last, Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, LL.D., was admitted and took the oaths as Master of Trinity Hall.—On Monday last, died, at his rooms in St. John's College, the Rev. George Lanshaw, B.D., Fellow of that Society, and vicar of St. Andrew the Great, in the 37th year of his age.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant her Royal Charter of Incorporation to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

THE INCOME TAX.—The collectors of the Income Tax have received peremptory orders to collect the first year's duties without delay—three quarters of which were due last Christmas.—*Globe*.

An immediate vacancy is expected to occur in the representation of North Warwickshire, as Sir Eardley Wilmot, Bart., one of the present members, has accepted the governorship of Van Diemen's Land.

FOREIGN.

By the arrival of her Majesty's ship *Andromache* at Devonport, we have this morning accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to the 18th of December, being ten days later than the previous dates. The intelligence by this arrival possesses considerable interest. The continued contumacy of the Boers on the frontier, who have been acting in collusion with those at Port Natal, had passed beyond the bounds of suzerainty, and the Lieutenant-Governor had taken the field with the whole disposable force of the colony. The force immediately put in motion on the frontiers consists of the 91st and 27th Regiments of infantry, with the Cape Mounted Riflemen, amounting in the whole to about 1200 men, with two 6-pounder field guns. The troops are formed in two divisions, one under the direction of Colonel Johnstone of the 27th, and the other under that of Colonel Somerset, the whole under the command of Colonel Hare. The artillery is placed under the command of Captain Wood, and the Commissariat under the direction of Deputy Assistant Commissary General Smith. The whole of the Caffre tribes surrounding the territory usurped by the Boers are also said to be put in motion, and no doubt seems to be entertained but the force will be perfectly adequate to accomplish the object in view, namely, the unconditional submission of the Boers to the Colonial authorities.—Our readers will find a capital view of Cape Town, with a highly interesting article descriptive of the colony, in our 39th number (January 28th), which will be found a useful reference during the impending war.—There is no commercial news of moment. The exertions to carry the projected road over the downs to Table Bay were continued with spirit, and the whole of the respectable inhabitants appear to act in cordial conjunction with the Governor and Council to carry out the details.

The Paris papers of Wednesday have been received. They are chiefly devoted to observations on Sir R. Peel's speech on Friday last. That portion of his speech which describes the wishes and policy of his administration in regard to France appears to have excited general admiration among the educated classes of the French capital. The *Journal des Débats* does full justice to the motives of the British Minister, and sympathises warmly with the admirers of that portion of Sir R. Peel's address, in which he drew attention to the noble spectacle of the two most illustrious warriors of the age uniting to exert their influence to secure for their respective countries the blessings of peace. As may be supposed, the Opposition prints see nothing but hostility under this manly and generous declaration, and are more violent than ever.

We have received the Madrid journals of the 15th instant, but do not find in them a single paragraph worth noticing.

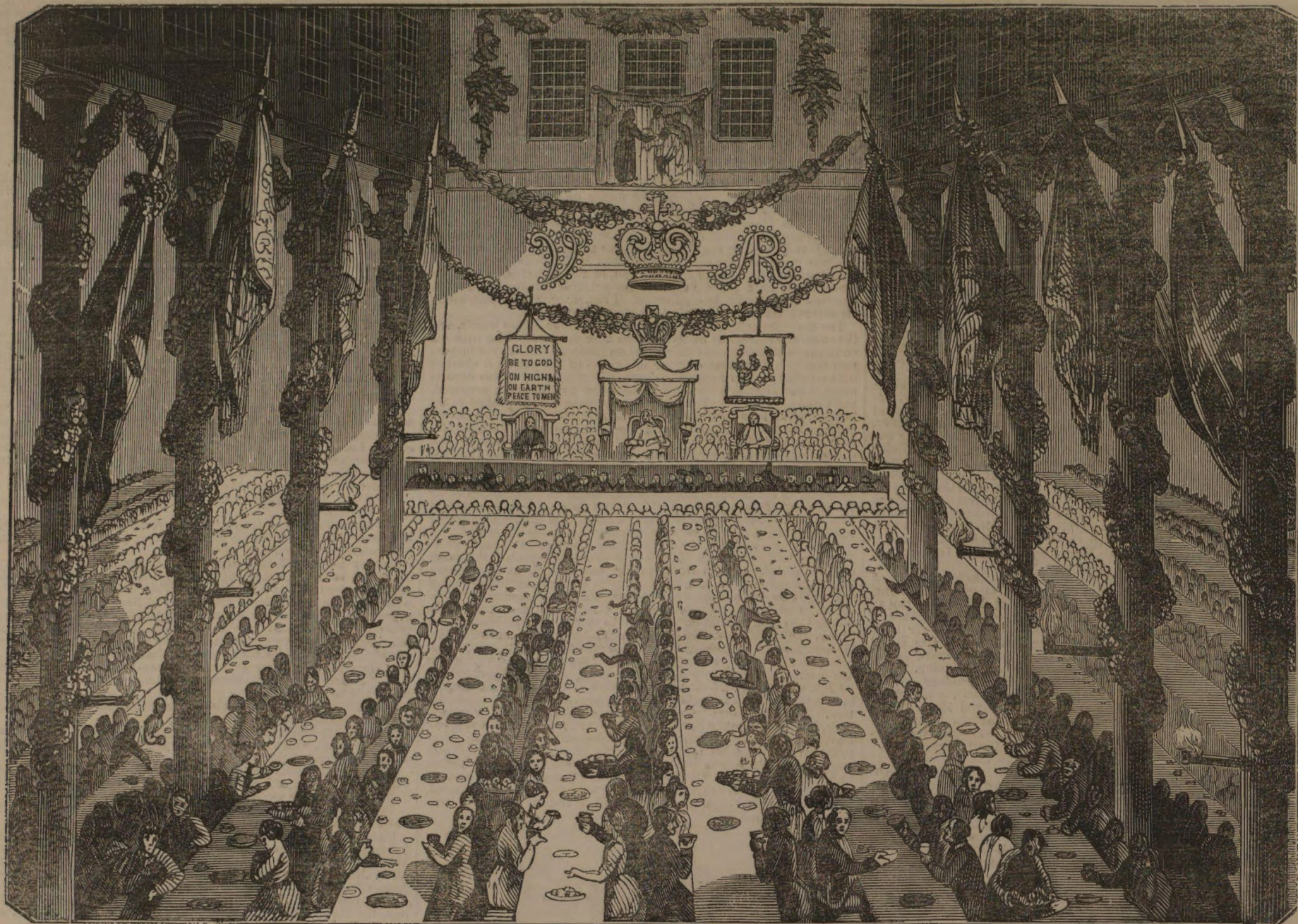
GERMAN PAPERS.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—His Majesty the King, the Prince of Prussia, and Prince Charles are gone to Hanover.

HANOVER, Feb. 16.—Among the twenty-four sovereigns and princes who will be present at the marriage ceremonies and festivities, there are eight reigning sovereigns, namely, the Kings of Hanover, Prussia, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the Dukes of Saxe-Altenburg, Brunswick, and Anhalt-Dessau, and the three Hereditary Princes of Hanover, Prussia, and Mecklenburg.

FEB. 17.—At this moment (four in the afternoon) the Princess Mary of Albeburg makes her entry into the city, rather later than she was expected, she having been delayed on the road by the festive reception given her in almost every place between this and Hildesheim.

FEB. 19.—At the marriage of the Crown Prince, yesterday evening, the chapel was not crowded. The bride wore a white robe of *drap d'argent*, with a profusion of jewels, a diadem of diamonds, and a wreath of myrtle entwined round the crown. The exchange of rings was announced by a salute of artillery. During the benediction the young couple knelt at the altar, and when they rose the King embraced them, and all the Princes and ladies present warmly expressed the interest they took on the happy occasion. Their Royal Highnesses showed themselves to the people this morning, driving to church in an open carriage, drawn by cream-coloured horses.



GRAND TEMPERANCE SOIREE, HELD IN THE CORN-EXCHANGE OF THE CITY OF CORK, ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1843.

Drawn on the instant by J. M'Donald, Esq., of Cork.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL AT CORK.

A great Temperance Festival has been held in Cork, of which we are enabled to give our readers a somewhat capacious notion upon the principle that temperance upon a large scale cannot be morally offensive to anybody, and may delight thousands with a contemplation of its innocent and not unvirtuous triumphs. "What are you?" exclaims the reader; "you have given us an agricultural meeting, a Corn-law League banquet, and now a temperance celebration. Do you speed the plough? Are you wedded to cheap bread? And when you drink, is it in the sense of *aut Caesar aut Nullus*—water or nothing?" To which we reply that agriculture is a glorious pursuit—that the cheaper bread becomes, the more easily it may be paid for by those who have the means to pay—and of drinking, that we do drink, but that we think it possible to be intemperate even in the element of water—so do not drink too much of that. *Badinage* apart, we are interpreters of the stirring news events of the time, and all remarkable instances of festive celebration—whether the banquets be wine banquets, or water banquets, or negus banquets, which are a combination of both—are entitled to be recorded upon the pages of this journal, when not directly opposed to the better principles of our nature in example or design.

Now we give the engraving before us with great pleasure, because temperance is a negative virtue which we cannot do ill to encourage and commend. It is true that on the general question we stand, as on most others, upon neutral ground—that we applaud it in its moderate sense as simply negative, as a virtue of denial, tending to a thousand excellent results; and that we do not go so far as to discourage or forbid as much wholesome and well-timed enjoyment of innocent creature-comfort as may accord with the constitution and circumstances of those who are able to enjoy. Drunkenness we abhor, and adopt temperance most readily as the preventive of that most dangerous and unholy vice; but we would never use temperance as a weapon, either in a political or religious sense, but simply as an accompaniment of Christian morality. The temperance system of Father Mathew, in so far as we hope and believe it to be of good purpose and effect, we most heartily applaud; and if a harmless joke may be permitted us, think it much too good to throw cold water upon under any circumstances. We therefore present one of its most important celebrations to our readers as a gratifying evidence of the good which it has worked in the minds of those who have most profited by its adoption—one of its best and most eloquent features. We believe, too, that its operation has been peculiarly happy in Ireland—that the prestige in favour of its calming and soberizing influences—of its capability to weave the home-tie, and reclaim humble families from ruin and disgrace—of its tendency to increase do-

mestic happiness, and pour secret and almost imperceptible joy into many an anxious bosom—of its direction in favour of industry, and against dissoluteness—gave it a charming power over the people, and lured them to adopt it with a fervour and enthusiasm hardly less potent than that inspired by drink itself. The excitement of the scene at Cork was in itself a sort of intoxication, but it was a very happy one, and passed its pleasing electricity from rank to rank, class to class, and creed to creed, without one angry distinction or one unbrotherly regret. Your medals of water, too, are, after all, better than your medals of blood; and the honours of temperance may, in the ordinary march of civilization, prove more humanizing than your honours of war. Thus does Father Mathew get his votes of thanks as well as Lord Ellenborough and our generals in the East; and nobody will deny the interest of the drama at which they are passed, if the following report of it deserves the credit which we are quite confident it does. Yet it will be remembered that our temperance is not a mere prejudice—that in advocating the use of all that Heaven bestows upon the earth for man, we do not exclude the juice of barley, wheat, or grape, appropriated in moderation, and in proper time and place; and, moreover, that although we introduce an illustration of the Cork Festival in terms of praise and grace, yet that it is not long since we gave, with similar hearty goodwill, a spirited engraving of the Licensed Victuallers anniversary dinner. Now to our report.—(See page 130.)

MISS MITFORD'S COTTAGE.

Here, gentle reader, is the pretty quiet dwelling-place of one to whom, if you have ever revelled in our English stories of fancy, and delighted in the pleasant literature of your native land, you must owe many moments of unalloyed gratification and delight. It is the cottage of Miss Mitford, the good and clever authoress of "Our Village; but though a cottage only in its architecture, yet, by virtue of its noble occupancy, the mind may convert it into a palace of poetry, fancy, imagination, and lofty thought.

Miss Mitford's own writings have always been invested with a peculiar charm, and have, amid all their varieties and versatility, the rare merit of being purely English. She is best known as the authoress of "Our Village," as the simple depicter of rustic life and hearts; the true, minute, honest, delineator of rural nature. Her style of elaborating every feature of a country landscape, of taking care that there shall be no neglect of any of God's creatures who are cast upon her path; that birds, and cattle, and trees and flowers, and streams, shall all have their share of her rustic pencil;—her groupings, village characters, and the effects of the vicissitudes of life within such an atmosphere of simplicity—these have been called twaddle by severer judges, but the great jury of society has consented almost universally to recognise them as picturesque, beautiful, and full of kindly influences, and the most innocent poetry of heart.

The view which we are here giving of the little cottage of Miss Mitford acquires a fresh present interest from a circumstance which it, however, pains us to record. If Miss Mitford be still there, we fear it is only to be surrounded by the contingencies of difficulty and distress. It would appear that the death of her father has left her in embarrassments which her own filial devotedness was the means principally of entailing upon herself. A very touching instance of her attentive care of her parent is related by

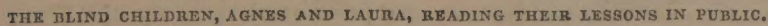


MISS MITFORD'S COTTAGE.

that admirable writer Mrs. Sigourney, in her "Pleasant Memoirs of Pleasant Lands."

"The example of filial devotion exhibited by Miss Mitford adds lustre and grace to the rich imagery of her pages. An aged father, of whom she is the only child, is the object of her constant care. She is ever in attendance upon him, cheering him by the recital of passing events, and pouring into his spirit the fresher life of her own. The faithful performance of such high and holy duty contains within itself its own reward. I cannot withhold a sweet picture drawn by her pen, though sensible that she had no intention of its meeting the public eye. 'My father,' she writes, 'is a splendid old man, with a most noble head, a fine countenance full of benevolence and love, hair of silvery whiteness, and a complexion like winter berries. I suppose there was never a more beautiful embodiment of healthful and virtuous old age. He possesses all his faculties with the most vigorous clearness, but his health suffers, and my time is almost entirely devoted to his service, waiting upon him and reading to him by night and by day. He was affected at your message, and sends his blessing to you and yours. How to promote his comfort in his advanced years, and increasing infirmities, occupies most of my thoughts. It is my privilege to make many sacrifices to this pleasing duty: for with my dearest father, should I be so unhappy as to survive him, will depart all that binds me to this world.'"

The catastrophe which Miss Mitford here deprecates has passed, and her father is now no more. His orphan is harassed by the troubles that he has left behind; and an appeal has been made to the public to aid in a subscription that may liquidate her liabilities, and present to her the means—once free—of maintaining quiet respectability, with the pension she derives from the Government and the occasional exercise of her pen. The Literary Fund has advanced fifty pounds towards this end; many other noble and generous individuals have come forward, and we shall be glad to learn that read tributes from hundreds of delighted admirers will

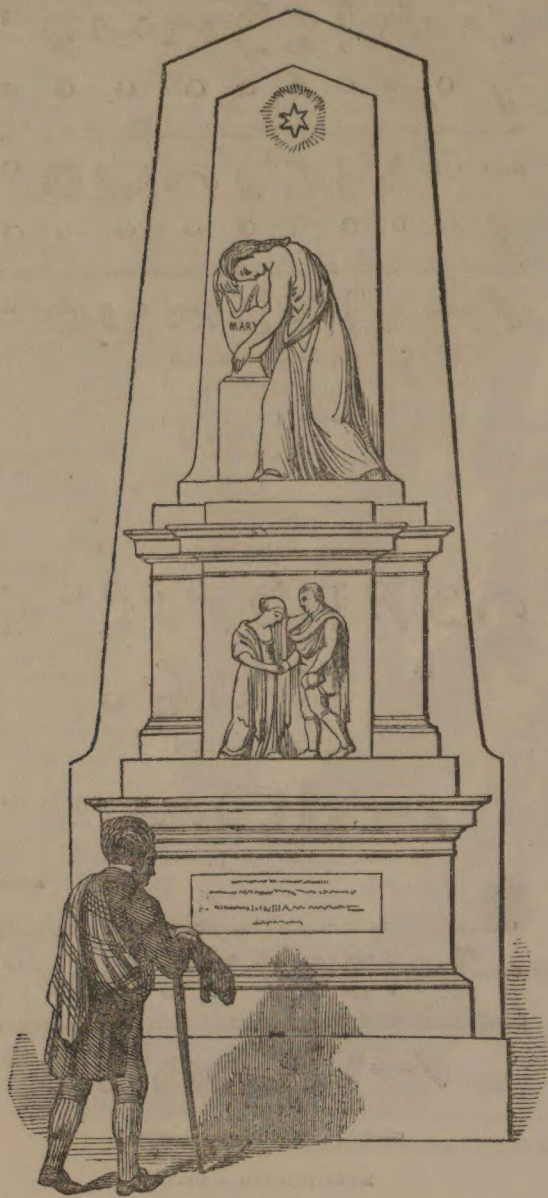


A "LADY" PUPIL OF THE SOCIETY.

so left; so that when turned over, the raised side may be read properly from left to right.

It may be necessary to remark here, that the letters of the alphabet by which the blind are first taught should be nearly twice as large as those by which their lessons are embossed; and this large alphabet may be used as a spelling-book for spelling at least several thousand words, of frequent recurrence, both monosyllables and dissyllables.

The large alphabet may be embossed on the same metal as the lessons, and fastened to a piece of thin wood or millboard, of about five inches by six in size.



MONUMENT TO HIGHLAND MARY.

We have much pleasure in presenting the annexed sketch of a monument, just completed, to the memory of Burns's Highland Mary. It has been raised over her grave in the West Churchyard, Greenock. The erection is rather Roman than Grecian in its style, is pyramidal in form, and may be said to be divided into three compartments, the cornice-stones between which are elaborately carved. The first or lower compartment contains the inscription tablet. The second bears a bas-relief of Burns and Mary Campbell, representing their parting scene, when they plighted troth and exchanged Bibles across the "stream around the Castle o' Montgomery."

Ayr, gurgling, kiss'd his pebbled shore,
O'erhung with wild woods thick'ning green;
The fragrant birch, and hawthorn hoar,
Twin'd amorous round the raptur'd scene.

The third compartment contains a female figure emblematic of Grief, bending over an urn which her arms encircle, and upon which is carved the word "Mary." Above her head, and almost at the apex of the pyramid, a star with rays is cut, in remembrance of the beautiful invocation "to Mary in Heaven."

TO MARY IN HEAVEN.

Thou ling'ring star, with less'ning ray,
That lov'st to greet the early morn,
Again thou usher'st in the day
My Mary from my soul was torn!
O Mary! dear departed shade!
Where is thy place of blissful rest?
See'st thou thy lover lowly laid?
Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?

The inscription on the monument is simple:—

Sacred to Genius and Love—to Burns and Highland Mary.

The monument stands about seventeen feet high, was erected at the cost of £100, and is by far the most imposing object in this old churchyard. It was designed by Mr. Mossman, of Glasgow, the figures having been carved by the eldest of his three sons. The monument to Highland Mary is every way worthy of this family of sculptors.

THE GREAT MATHEW BANQUET.

On Thursday week (says an enthusiastic Cork contemporary) the magnificent demonstration of Teetotalism took place in the City of Cork; and if ever adequate powers of description were necessary for a journalist, it would be in the present instance. The demonstration was grand in its numbers, its rank, its intelligence, its wealth, its station, and its worth; but it was a thousand times more grand in the blending of all ranks and grades of society, in the union of men of all parties, and of every distinction of creed. It was glorious and soul-stirring in the unwearied and continued enthusiasm of the evening; it was interesting in the speeches delivered, from the glowing oratory of the great leader himself, to the untalented but splendid eloquence of the operative classes. It was more than that—it was the triumph of the Cause in the place of its birth, in the cradle of its youth, in the home of its vigorous manhood. The most sanguine aspiration of the old battlers for the cause of moral freedom, of those few gallant, fearless pioneers, who first broached the doctrine of Total Abstinence, and encountered the strong opposition of the interested, and the withering ridicule of the scorners—all was realized in the gorgeous assembly convened in honour of Father Mathew, Ireland's apostle and moral leader.

The Hall is a spacious and lofty building, of more than 75 feet square, and the roof is supported by two rows of light pillars along the centre. At the upper end a long platform was erected, on which was placed a table for about 150 or 200 guests. Before this table was erected a magnificent chair, divided into three compartments—that

on the right for the guest of the evening, the centre for the Chairman, and that on the left was occupied by a worthy and active member of the society, Mr. William Galway. This tripartite throne was upholstered with rich crimson drapery, and its pillars wreathed with flowers of every hue and colour. Over the centre part glittered the golden harp of Ireland; and over those on each side were two exquisite banners of white satin embroidered in gold and silver, and bearing mottoes appropriate to the occasion. High over all was the emblematic banner of the Temperance cause all over the world—representing peace, contentment, industry, frugality, happiness, and virtue. One would suppose that the festival was held in the midst of summer, when leafy trees waved to the light breeze, and brilliant flowers wanted in the joyous sunshine—for the vast Hall resembled a gigantic bower of green boughs and brighter flowers. The pillars supporting the roof were almost concealed from sight with garlands, and from pillar to pillar the same tracery was suspended. The walls were hung with wreaths, festoons, garlands, and bouquets. Transparencies filled the windows on each side, and innumerable banners, flags, and streamers waved over all. The City arms adorned the lower end of the hall, and a beautiful golden crown was suspended by a bright wreath from two pillars in the centre of the hall, with a scroll bearing the motto—"Temperance; its members will support the Crown."

The crush at one time was absolutely terrific—several thousands striving for accommodation, and seeking to obtain a place from which the best view of the magnificent display could be had.

Counsellor Walsh having taken the chair, he immediately rose and addressed the company.

He said, he had the high honour of being called on to fill the chair, in consequence of the lamentable indisposition of Mr. Lyons. He regretted that the best chief magistrate that the city produced was not there to preside over them; but as all there were pledged friends, he would not plead inadequacy to fill the station, as they would overlook his errors. (Hear.) It was right, however, to premise that the society had long since given up the practice of drinking toasts (hear), so that any expression for the purpose of portraying them would be put in the shape of sentiments, and the first always given from the chair, as well as the first in their affections, was "The Queen." (Cheers.) Feeling, as they did, that in the vast extent of her empire there were many different shades of political opinion and religious belief, yet they all joined in affection to her person and crown, and rejoiced that they had one filling that station anxious to promote the happiness and welfare of the people. (Hear.) He would then give, with the best feelings of his heart, and all the enthusiasm that human nature was capable of, "The Queen." (Received with nine times nine.) Song—"God save the Queen."

The Chairman said he considered the next sentiment one of great importance to the country. (Hear.) He would read it for them, and believed the sentiment coincided with the opinions of the whole community—"Ireland, and may her prosperity be speedily established on the only secure foundation—universal temperance." (Tremendous cheers.) Did not that cheer show how deeply that wish was cherished in all hearts? The conviction was established in every thinking mind that no community or person prospered who was not a teetotaler. (Hear.) Common sense induced persons to look to self-preservation, and personal security was a prominent feature in every well-regulated mind. (Hear.) As he did not wish to delay them from hearing others who would command their attention, he would lose no time in proposing the sentiment. (Hear.) The temperance cause was spreading in all directions, and they knew no distinction of sect or difference of party politics, but they all met on neutral grounds, where each considered the other his brother, and they were combined for the good of the common interest.

The sentiment was hailed with loud cheers.

The Rev. Alexander King, Independent minister, being loudly called on, responded to the toast, as did also the Rev. W. O'Connor, P.P. of Courcys and Ballinadee.

He said, it was never his good fortune to see such a manifestation as that was in the cause of temperance, consisting of every Christian sect, and of every political opinion. (Cheers.) On one side he saw his friend the Rev. Richard Hort, and on the other several Protestant and Catholic clergymen, and other good friends to order and religion, determined to exert themselves for the benefit of their fellow-men. (Cheers.) In fact, there was not a shade in religious opinion that was not joined there together and united in brotherly love towards each other, regardless of any other consideration but to strengthen by their efforts the cause of temperance. (Cheers.) They should all desire that Ireland might be as she ought to be, that they should have no distinction of party or politics, but all united to promote the common good, until, in the language of the poet, Ireland's

Various tints unite,
And formed in heaven's sight one arch of peace.

(Great cheers.)

The Chairman said that the next sentiment was the principal one of the evening. (Cheers.) The cause of their assembling that evening was to give a testimony of their esteem to their reverend president, who was meek as he was mighty, as renowned as he was unassuming. (Cheers.) With all the halo of glory which surrounded him, he was just the same as, described by the Rev. W. O'Connor, he was twenty-three years ago. The subject of his fame filled the world, and few there were who were not acquainted with the name of Mathew. (The name was received in the most rapturous manner, the vast assembly standing, and every hat and handkerchief waving most enthusiastically.) Oh, how could he do justice to his feelings, or express in language what they all felt he had done for them, and what he was still achieving, conferring blessings on hundreds and thousands of thousands. (Great cheers.) Of the numbers he has reclaimed, and given happiness and comfort to their homes. (Hear.) Oh, it was not in the power of human language to express all that had been done by him, or give utterance to the feelings of his heart—his lips could not supply words expressive enough. He felt how powerless he was to do justice to those feelings which were impressed on the hearts of all those present. Persons of all religious communities met there to give that glorious manifestation in witness of the benefits and triumphs of Temperance; but it was not so dear to the heart of him as the comforts conferred by the humble fire-side, when all met in peace and happiness, and lived together in affection and harmony. He brought happiness to their fire-sides, and banished the demon of discord and misery for ever from their habitations. (Loud cheers.) They were all met there without any feeling existing amongst them but regard and affection, and let them go their way through the length and breadth of the land, and they would find that since his exertions commenced outrages had diminished in number as well as in their nature, and five years back they would not have believed that one person could introduce so much into the minds of the people of that which served to beautify and ennoble their feelings. Human praise or adulation of him were but tributes of affection, which poured from their hearts. He had no desire for earthly praise and admiration, and he experienced perfect happiness when he saw those who were sunk into the lowest abyss of misery and degradation coming to him with smiling and happy countenances, showering happiness on him for the comforts he was the means of procuring for them. Human adulations were not what he sought for—higher motives influenced him, and a higher agency urged him on. They all saw him now amongst the citizens of that, his adopted city, and although a bright halo of glory was shed around him by the nations of Europe, still his heart was as humble as ever, and his kind and affectionate manner was as unchanged as when formerly he could only boast of a high family, and went about to the wretched hovel, the bed of disease, and the house of the destitute, relieving their distresses, and spreading comfort and happiness in his path. He believed they were all there ready to thank him for his exertions, and with cheers which should echo through the city, he would give—"Their President, the Rev. Father Mathew." [A description of the manner in which this sentiment was received by the vast multitude, it is utterly impossible to give—the reader must imagine what a display of feeling the mention of that magic name must have elicited, where so many thousands were present whom Father Mathew had raised from destitution and wretchedness to comfort and happiness.]

When the enthusiasm had subsided, the rev. gentleman rose and proceeded to address the assemblage. He said:—Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, your kindness has so affected me that I feel scarcely able to address you. You have conferred on me this evening a rich reward, which I prize above all earthly things—other reward I never sought for; and it is my opinion that the great God has implanted a secret yearning in the breasts of all men to stimulate them to noble deeds, for without these impulses what would man be? he would sink into a state of ignoble apathy. (Hear.) Yet, although you have gratified this desire of mine to the fullest extent, it is not that which causes my heart to vibrate—it is the triumph of our cause which absorbs all my feelings, and which is dearer to me than my very existence. (Tremendous cheers.) Our beloved and highly re-

spected chairman, too partial to me, has spoken of my humble exertions in too laudatory terms; however, he has spoken from the fullness of his own heart, that well of virtue and purity. (Hear and cheers.) On this evening I feel as nothing, but I feel that our glorious cause is everything (hear, hear); for on this evening Temperance keeps her festival, and celebrates her victory, and waves her pure and spotless banner aloft, untarnished by the breath of drunkenness, by the tear of the orphan or widow, and unstained by a single drop of human gore (hear and cheers): this is indeed a scene calculated to give "Glory to God on high, peace on earth, and good-will to all men." (Great cheering.) Let it not for a moment be supposed, ladies and gentlemen, that I speak for the purpose of magnifying myself or what I have done. I am too well aware that I am only an instrument in the hands of that Great Being who selects the weak to confound the strong. I claim no merit for the consequences that follow from the principles of teetotal abstinence. I never anticipated this grand and brilliant spectacle, when I first, heaven-directed, planted the little "rain of mustard seed, which has grown into a mighty tree, spreading its branches over the entire earth, and beneath whose shade millions of creatures are finding shelter and repose. (Hear and cheers.) Oh! this is the work of the right hand of the Almighty God, before whose eyes all flesh is as grass. How magnificent is the spectacle which this hall presents, and what but temperance could produce it? (Hear and cheers.) All are united, rich and poor, all sects and politics are met here at the same board, extending the right hand of brotherhood: this is more than the fondest aspirations of my heart could wish to see accomplished. (Cheers.) It must delight every Christian mind. Truly might I say that it is a spectacle on which the Almighty looks with delight, for it realises the commandment of the Redeemer, "a new commandment I give unto you, that you all love one another." (Cheers.) The veriest outcast who contemplates this scene must pause in his career, and sigh for the blessings of that society whose lessons he has not the courage to practise. Cold and unsusceptible must be he who would not catch a spark of the ethereal fire. I pity the man who could sit here without feeling an attachment to our cause, and who would leave us with a hostile heart. (Hear, hear.) "Hostile heart!" I think I hear some person say, "who can have a heart hostile to a cause whose object is the general good of society at large?" (Cheers.) But with sorrow I confess that our cause has enemies, that there are many who would rejoice in the fall of our society, and who would hail the return of intemperance: prejudice, interest, appetite, and drinking customs—and, in a few cases, political motives and sectarian feelings are arrayed against us; but, strong in the strength of the Almighty God, the cause is pursuing a right forward career, and every difficulty is yielding before it. (Loud cheering.) Five millions of persons are enrolled under the banner! the mighty vice of intoxication is yielding, and, with the blessing of God, we will cast the "pale horse and his rider" into the sea. (Loud cheering.) With heartfelt exultation we can survey the present condition of the country, we can witness the happiness of the people in the smiling faces that surround us, but let us not forget that there are those amongst our fellow-citizens, thousands of whom are suffering from the evil consequences of intoxicating drink. Oh! if we could take in at one view the ravages occasioned by intemperance in this city, we would see the dissipated husband, the bereaved father, the disconsolate mother, the pining orphan, and the youth of high hope and fervent aspirations sinking into a shameful and premature grave. (Hear, hear.) It is to oppose the progress of this great evil, to arrest this abomination, that the temperance movement has been established. (Hear and cheers.) But the members of our society are like other men and weighed in the same balance (hear, hear): but that is not the case, for they are judged as the heathens of former times judged the primitive Christians. (Hear, hear.) I will not pause here to vindicate myself against the charges made against me by the enemies of our cause. That may be necessary in another place, but not here. It is not necessary in the presence of this assembly, amongst whom I have lived and laboured for twenty-six years, and many of whom have been the much loved objects of my spiritual care; and proud and happy am I to see them here to soothe the feelings of their former instructor and to participate in his happiness. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) Oh! if I were the vile thing that many represent me to be, surely the religious, the respectable, and the high-minded citizens of Cork would not have invited me to enjoy the honour that this banquet confers, and to the fullness of the glory of such an evening. (Tremendous cheering.) To save father, mother, child, and the public at large from the degrading vice of intemperance, to diffuse peace and good-will amongst all men, and to raise and elevate their intellects is the object of our glorious cause. It is to assist in the accomplishing of this sublime object that we call upon all to abstain, and we call upon them on the principle laid down by St. Paul, in the 14th chapter of his Epistle to the Romans—"You shall not eat flesh or drink wine, or do anything by which your brother might be offended or made weak," and it is in the same spirit that we call on others, that others again may abstain from the use of pernicious drinks which are destroying the happiness of millions. (Hear and cheers.) We call on all to abstain for their own sakes, and also for the sakes of their fellow-men. (Hear.) The history of every drunkard that has perished or that still lives in abject misery proves the fearfully pernicious properties of intoxicating liquors. (Hear, hear.) No man ever became intemperate all at once, or was born a drunkard; it comes on by little and little, and before he is aware of the awful fact he is a drunkard. (Hear, hear.) But while I laud Temperance and call on all to join its ranks, far be it from me to pass censure on those who use strong liquors in a moderate way. I no more condemn them than did St. Paul condemn the state of honourable wedlock, but I say that every motive that could influence a Christian to adopt any line of conduct calls on us to warn others to abstain. (Hear.) There is no gratification worthy of a Christian that cannot be enjoyed without tasting intoxicating liquors. (Hear, hear.) Oh! my friends, if our Bridewell, our Lunatic Asylum, or our prisons, or even hell itself, were to trace on our adorned walls the history of the desolation, the agony, and the eternal ruin wrought by drunkenness, as did the mysterious hand upon the wall of the court of the king Belshazzar, the reading of it would cause our hearts to die within us, and our spirits to faint away. It is for this reason, then, that I call on the virtuous and temperate to assist us in this great work. (Hear, hear.) By saying this I mean no censure, and if the labours of the present humble workers of the cause have been so blessed by the Almighty God, as to be the means of conferring happiness and blessings on thousands, a richer, greater, and better harvest may be expected when those persons who possess wealth, influence, and rank will co-operate with us for the benefit of the holy cause of total abstinence. (Hear, and cheers.) I call upon all who love their species, their God, and their religion, to assist us in the accomplishment of this glorious work. (Cheers.) It is true we are not commanded by any precept, human or divine, to abstain; but if the great springs of human action, hope and fear, have not lost their influence on our hearts, you will all obey the call, and assist us in reviving the era of Christian charity and love, and, in making the world a glorious habitation, in which every man may sit down in peace in the enjoyment of the blessings secured through Christ; temperance binding altogether in the strictest and sweetest bonds of Christian charity and brotherly love.—The very reverend gentleman then resumed his seat amid thunders of applause.

The health of the chairman, the ladies, the press, were then given and eloquently responded to, and the vast multitude separated at half-past twelve o'clock, in the most orderly manner, the band playing the national anthem.

CHESS.

Solution to Problem No. 15.

[By an error, we believe of the printers', this problem was given to be solved in seven moves—it should have been "white to move and mate in four moves."]

WHITE.	BLACK.
R to Q Kt 8th ch	K takes R
B takes Q P ch	K to Q B sq
Kt to Q Kt 6th ch	K to Q sq
B to Q B 7th mate	

We give an extract from a letter of a correspondent at Enfield, containing a challenge, which we have no doubt will be accepted by some chivalrous spirits in the same good feeling with which it is given:—"As the representative of a small chess club in Enfield, I am desired to say that we shall be happy to play a friendly game, by post, with any parties or club so desirous of playing."

G. L. SMART.

It appears that one of the parties subjected to an Exchequer process for smuggling has pleaded guilty to the charge alleged against him, and paid, in the way of compromise, the large penalty inflicted, of £168,000.



LITERATURE.

THE BRIDE OF SCIO, SONGS OF THE HEART, AND OTHER POEMS. By HENRY DANIEL. Printed and published at Truro.

We turned to these poems with no slight curiosity and interest when we perceived the volume to be a production of the Cornish press. There is nothing in which we take more pleasure than in watching the movements of literature in the provinces. In the metropolis, authors and publishers have long reduced the art to the level of a trade, from which men look with greater anxiety to derive a solid return of pounds, shillings, and pence, than to those more enduring rewards from which the votaries of the Muses used to derive inspiration. Mercenary calculations have, with the tribe of writers at least, superseded nobler and more disinterested views; with us, the poet's guide is the book of Cocker, rather than the book of Fame. "*Rem, quocunque modo rem*," was Lord Byron's cry to Mr. Murray; and those who have followed in his footsteps have, in this particular at least, if not in others more worthy of admiration, gone far to better the instruction. Hunger and request of friends are no doubt motives which must have weight in any state of society, but never have they been abused to such an extent as in the publishing world of London at present. Literature, in fact, may be said to have died, and book-making to have taken its place. Originality is below par, and genius held cheaper, to use an illustration of rare *Jack Falstaff's*, than your week-old mackerel. Are we, for ever, in vain to expect the coming of some mighty spirit, to stir the sluggish and muddy waters, and breathe into them the breath of life? Are there to be no more Wordsworths, no more Shelleys, no more Burnses? Has the world grown old? Is it now in the sere and yellow leaf? Have the receding waves of intellect and mind left us to welter amidst the slimy ooze of stagnation, and stranded us on the shoals of inanity and barrenness?

These are questions which, as we lay no claim to second-sight or the mantle of the seer, we shall not attempt to solve. Certainly we meet with few topics of consolation from a review of the present state and prospects of the literary market of London, and we therefore take delight in extending our views beyond its murky atmosphere of smoke and fog, and examining what is going forward in narrower and less noisy circles. When a man publishes a volume of poetry in a provincial town, he is generally moved to it by the consciousness that he is a poet of nature's making. He has a portion at least of "the vision and the faculty divine," glimpses of something better than the publisher's shop or the magazine, occasional flashes of light from on high, which lift him above Arithmetic Hall and the Rule of Three. Such at least has been the case, as well with poets who have afterwards won a proud preeminence in their art, a national and even world-wide reputation, as with men less known to fame indeed, but still not unvisited by the Muse. Southey, Lamb, and Coleridge, first published in Bristol, Burns in Kilmarnock. Such towns as Glasgow, Cork, and Newcastle, have their local poets, who in more favourable circumstances might achieve a higher reputation than others whose compositions are ushered into the world with more flourishing of trumpets and beating of drums. Therefore it is that we always seize on a stray volume from any of those distant regions, and devour the contents with eagerness.

We gather from Mr. Daniel's preface, as well as from various passages in his poems, that he has a high opinion of his own powers. The following passage may perhaps afford our readers some amusement:

Few or none of the miscellaneous poems in this volume would have been published a second time to the world, had they not been admired by many whose taste and intelligence are alike unquestionable. The author must be pardoned for making the above statement, as it appears somewhat egotistical, but, at the same time, had it not been the case, he would neither have published this work nor have ventured to solicit the notice or assistance of a single individual. The reader will perceive, on an attentive perusal, that a great disparity exists in the poetical merits of the different productions. This is in some measure attributable to the time at which they were written, some being composed at an early, others at a later age. All, however, have been carefully revised, and several have received considerable additions, especially the *Monody* on Shelley. The hypercritical may magnify little blemishes and errors, which are of no real consequence, but he has invariably a large share of envy—and Livy tell us, "*Cæca invidia est, nec quidquam aliud scit quam detractare virtutes*."

The over-fastidious may be disgusted at a strong expression or a rugged line, no matter how excellent the thought that expression or that line may embody;—but it would be manifestly absurd to engage in the thankless and impossible task of giving those gentlemen complete satisfaction. Besides these, there is

"The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head,"

who sets up for an oracle in the whole Cyclopædia of human learning. The influence of such characters in the world is, however, little or nothing; they may talk themselves hoarse without changing those views and opinions, which, as they result from steady, unbiassed minds, and tastes unaffected by the false and meretricious dogmas of rules and systems, move in harmony with nature, and afford the only solid foundation for a criticism true and legitimate.

Now, there is rather too much assumption about this tone for our liking. Modesty is the unfailing attendant of genius; the conceited prig is invariably a dunce. Mr. Daniel evidently possesses considerable sensibility, an ear for versification, and some fancy, but he is far from having done anything to entitle him to play *Sir Oracle* at this rate. We hardly expect to see him attain greater distinction than this volume may gain for him. His style, such as it is, bears all the marks of being formed: it is like the production of a person in middle life, as we should take him to be from other indications contained in his volume. Whatever of crudeness there may be in the thoughts and expressions, there is nothing of immaturity. He has been content to be too much of an imitator, and notwithstanding all the self-confidence he occasionally shows, has trusted but little to himself. The first poem, "*The Bride of Scio*," recalls Byron in every line. The *monody* on Shelley is equally in the manner of the poet to whose memory it is dedicated. Shorter pieces throughout the volume are redolent of Campbell and Moore. His genius is evidently not dramatic. "*Ormesinda*, or the Betrothed," a three-act tragedy, is formed on the very worst model he could have selected, the dramatists of the last century: it is full of their faults of turgid rant and overdrawn cast-iron character. There are repeated grievous sins of grammar, proceeding, no doubt, from carelessness or self-love, which he would do well to correct; e.g.:

Not one for whom each tell-tale eye
Would gaze upon so meltingly.

The immortal maids,
Though beckoning from their bowers of fadeless bloom,
Would vainly beckon, if beside me stood
Thee, lovely Ormesinda.

We hardly know whether we shall be thanked for pointing out such defects—indeed, we are pretty sure we may expect no gratitude. Mr. Daniel will no doubt refer us to his fables of "*The Conceited Mole*," or "*The Fly and the Architect*."

We should not do justice, if we did not and that many passages are written with much force and vigour, although continually reminding us of what we have before read. Take the following from the *Monody*:

There is a certain pleasure in the tear
Shed for the great, whose burning thoughts retain,
An immortality behind them here,
Upkindling others in the living brain,
That mutes on them, even as a strain
Forgotten, with new melody awakes,
At some sweet song. Oh yet there doth remain,
A something which of death a glory makes,
That withers not through age, nor changes, nor forsakes!
Oh! there be names that wear an halo round them,
The beauty of whose splendour fadeeth not,
And this world's narrow limits only bound them
In their far journey. Men and empires rot,
Proud cities fall and are the homes of—what?
The bitter and the serpent. Nothing can
The name of genius from memory blot.
Worshipp'd when first its glorious race began,
And will the spirit haunt of the last living man?
Oblivion's voiceless waters may not roll,
In darkness over thee thou gifted one!
For that undying flame which fired thy soul,
Kindled in some bright region of the sun,
Remains undimmed behind thee. Years may run
Their never-ceasing round, and slow decay,
Fall like a shadow this green earth upon,
The Heavens dissolve, the star-orbs roll away,
All fade, except the mind's imperishable ray.

The book may be considered one out of many examples that, in the present age, from the multitude of models made to use, it is possible, with little original genius, but with a mind well imbued with that of others, to write very fair poetry. So far Mr. Daniel is an exception to the class of writers to whom he belongs, and of whom we spoke at the commencement of this article. Had he leaned more on himself, he might have written what would have been better worth preserving, for there are individual verses which show greater capabilities than appear from the general quality of the poems. Such are these:—

There is a silent worship of the eyes,
The faltering tongue in vain attempts to reach,
The burning thought to deep emotion dies,
That moment there is speech.

Some pangs there are no tongue may tell
That in the soul too deeply dwell;
Emotions o'er some spirits steal,
That lowlier minds may never feel.

Several poems are added in the dialects of Cornwall and Devonshire, which we do not admire.

NEW MUSIC.

THE ZEPHYR WALTZES, for the Pianoforte. Composed and dedicated to Charles Hitchings, Esq. By A. J. Rexford. Price 2s. Cramer, Addison, and Beale.

Four waltzes, with introduction and coda à la Strauss, very light and graceful, if not very original. But it would be invidious to look for this latter quality in this "done-to-death" style of composition; elegance of melody and correct harmony are quite enough to satisfy, and these are to be found in the "*Zephyr Waltzes*."

THE SONG OF THE ZEPHYR. The poetry by Charles Hitchings, Esq., the music by A. J. Rexford. Price 2s. 6d. Cramer, Addison, and Beale.

A most graceful and effective cavatina. Mr. Rexford's name is new to us, but we have no hesitation in recommending this elegant song alike to the musician and amateur. The poetry, also, is excellent.

OLD ENGLAND FOR EVER! The stanzas by Dr. Raffles, the music by Edward Wilson. Price 2s. W. Blackman (for the author).

This song consists of five short stanzas to as short a melody (only ten bars), which, as far as it goes, is not objectionable; but the want of variety is too apparent.

FOR ENGLAND AND THE QUEEN; or, Our Gallant Ship has Righted! Song. The music by T. Williams. Price 2s. Metzler and Co.

A simple but energetic melody, with accompaniment of befitting character. It cannot fail to produce a lively effect on the ears of every one who will sincerely and loyally say, in the words of the song, "*For England and the Queen, my boys, huzza!*"

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

A THEATRICAL ROW IN ITALY.—The Carlo Theatre at Genoa, on the night of the 16th inst., was crowded to excess for the first appearance, this season, of Clara Novello, whose reception was most flattering. The eternal "*Puritani*" again! The movements which create so much enthusiasm sung by the artists in Paris and London fell flat on the ear: no encores, and but little applause. In the second act Clara Novello had no sooner terminated the cadenza at the end of her first solo in the cabaletto, than certain persons in the pit indulged in very strong expressions of disapprobation. The pet of the Romans felt indignant at this treatment: she knitted her brow, bit her lip, looked daggers, and abruptly left the stage. Symphony of the orchestra ended—no *prima donna*! Since the far-famed Tamburini riot, at the Queen's Theatre, in London, we never heard such a *charivari* of whistling, hissing, shouting, and clapping of hands. The curtain, after some minutes' delay and confusion, was lowered; the row still increased, and the public becoming "dangerously" impatient for explanation, the *impresario* obeyed the summons; no sooner had the word "*indisposizione*" escaped his lips, than a volley of hoots and shouts put an end to further apology. Again delay and consultation, and curtain up; "*Suona la tromba*," the scene which follows the *soprano* air, was next attempted, amidst increased uproar. Now the storm was at its height. At last the curtain was again lowered, and again raised, and behold, there stood the indignant *prima donna*, all submissive, trembling, and deadly pale! In a few seconds the orchestra resumed the aria, and, after executing a few bars most inaudibly and reluctantly, she abruptly broke off, approached the lamps, and addressed the audience in Italian. She stated that she was fatigued by her recent travelling, and was unwell; she had been forced to sing; she had endeavoured to do her best, but she had no voice left, and entreated the public to be indulgent. After this reasonable appeal she was greatly applauded, and retired; the curtain again was lowered, and thus ended the first performance of "*Puritani*" in Genoa. In a stage-box of this elegant and beautiful theatre were Albertazzi and her sister. It must have been particularly mortifying to the insulted *prima donna* to know that the above scene was witnessed by two countrywomen and a sister artist. The latter is on her way to England.

MADAME VIARDOT GARCIA.—We are given to understand that this celebrated vocalist does not intend visiting us this season.

ITALIAN OPERA AT CONSTANTINOPLE!—This phenomenon has been announced, from more than one authority, as having recently taken place in the City of the Sultan. The representation took place in the harem of the Sultana Valide, and the opera chosen for the occasion was "*Belisario*." It is further stated that the beautiful Circassians were so moved by the portrayed miseries of the old Rohan warrior, that one, in a fit of excited commiseration, threw a purse of gold at the feet of the supposed unfortunate!

VICTOR HUGO.—A new play, entitled "*Les Burgraves*," by this prolific writer, is shortly to be produced at the Comédie Française, Paris.

EXPECTED FOREIGNERS.—Amongst the host of forthcoming importations to add their strength to the *réunion musicale* of the approaching season, we perceive the names of the great Spohr, who by the way has a hankering after the white cliffs,—Mendelssohn, already an adopted son of Albion,—Dreyschock, the young pianist, who is to obliterate all memory of his predecessors,—Vieuxtemps, who has been called the rival to Paganini, and Sivari, the favourite pupil of that great man, "whose bones now blanch at superstition's scowl!" While learning and liberality are walking hand-in-hand over the civilized earth, can it be that the once mighty mistress of the world should now be so grovelling and debased as to carry religious bigotry beyond the grave, "snuffing up with its Moloch nostril the scent" of its victim's eternal perdition!

GRAND CONCERT IN THE CITY.—On Monday evening last the grand concert for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the crews of the Reliance and Conqueror took place at the Universal Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, which, for the first time, was devoted to the purposes of music, and which, spacious as it is, was crowded to excess by a noble and fashionable auditory. The concert opened with Mozart's immortal overture to "*Die Zauberflöte*," which was beautifully performed by a most efficient band, led by Mr. F. Cramer. Next followed, appropriately enough, Boyce's lovely duet, "*Here shall soft charity repair*," which was excellently sung by Messrs. Shoubridge and C. Purday. "*Bid me discourse*" was given by Miss Towers with exquisite freedom and power. The duet "*Sull' aria*" was a most brilliant and effective performance by the Misses Birch. Kalliwoda's masterly composition, "*The Gravedigger*" is not very well suited to Mrs. A. Toulmin's powers, but her reading of this *aria lugubre* was good, particularly in the words of the last line, "*The gravedigger and his poor child, so dear*," which were given with great beauty and pathos. Mr. Harrison's execution of Rossini's cavatina from "*The Lady of the Lake*" was much indebted to Mr. Lazarus's exquisite clarinet obligato accompaniment. "*Let the bright Seraphim*" was sweetly, but feebly sung by Mrs. C. Harper; it requires a full and easily wielded voice to stand against the powerful trumpet accompaniment in Keller's German song, "*Der Blinde*." In "*Prendi! per me*," the joint production of Benedict and De Beriot, Mrs. Alfred Shaw's magnificent voice seemed joyously to expand its extraordinary beauties, as if surprised by the pleasant and unexpected opportunity which the immense space afforded it. This was particularly apparent in the last line of the song, "*Immensa è l'estasi del mio piacer*," which she gave with all her heart and soul, and which called down one of the most vehement encores we ever heard. Mrs. Shaw, in the performance of this beautiful aria, in our opinion, eclipsed all her former great exertions. The first part of this delightful concert concluded with the celebrated trio from "*Il Matrimonio Segreto*" (in English), which was most perfectly sung by Miss Birch, Miss Rainforth, and Mrs. A. Shaw. The three ladies' voices harmonised together in the most exquisite manner. In the reproachful passage, "*Young Ladies*," or, as it is more powerfully rephrasing in Italian, "*Vergogna!*" the low notes of Mrs. Shaw told with astonishing beauty and effect. We never heard the trio so well sung before. Part II. of the concert commenced with Weber's Grand Overture to "*Euryanthe*" (Leader, Mr. Loder), and produced the noblest effect. Miss Rainforth sang "*Wapping old stairs*" so very sweetly as to deserve a hearty encore. A fantasia on the cornet-à-piston was most beautifully executed by Mr. Harper, junior. Horn's lovely duet, "*I know a bank*," was most charmingly sung by the Misses Pyne, two extremely juvenile artistes, but who give ample promise of maturing into first-rate talent. The last vocal piece was "*Mary of Castle Carey*," by Wilson, which was given with all his characteristic pathos and pure simplicity. The concert terminated with a "*Finale*" (instrumental), by Haydn, leaving but one feeling on the delighted minds of the numerous auditory—that of the greatest satisfaction at seeing the highest intellectual enjoyment waiting as a nurse and handmaid upon Charity!

THE HON. E. H. STANLEY.—We are happy to state that the answer to inquiries in St. James's-square this morning, was that Mr. Stanley was much better, and considered out of danger.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN IN LONDON.—Louis Pouché, who underwent an operation for hernia in December last, died a few days since in Castle-street, Leicester-square. He was born at Rouen, January 17, 1735. He was kind and good-natured, and gentlemanly in his conduct; no one could sit in his company without being delighted with his manners and amusing tales. He usually took his chair at the Cambrian Tavern, in Castle-street, during the latter part of his life, where he often amused the company with his favourite song, "*I've kissed, and I've prattled with fifty fair maids*."

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE J. SYDNEY TAYLOR, A.M., &c.—The committee of noblemen and gentlemen, who, with a sense of justice and propriety as honourable to their own feelings as it is to the memory of their departed friend, entered into a subscription for the above purpose, have, within these few weeks, completed the erection of a tomb in Kensal-green Cemetery, as a memorial of the public and private virtues of this distinguished advocate and philanthropist.

NORTH SHIELDS.—SINGULAR CHARGE.—John Armstrong, and William Wheeler, who by their exertions had saved the crew of the *Hesperus*, which was wrecked on the Herd on Thursday week, were charged with having allowed some of the crew to bring in the life-boat some of their clothing ashore, the rule being that life alone is to be saved, in such critical situations, and by bringing clothing along with the crew they subject themselves to a penalty. This remarkable charge, if it can be considered as such, was made before the magistrates at North Shields on Tuesday, but the principal witness not appearing, the case could not be fully gone into. We understand, however, that Wheeler was fined 10s., and the trustees of the life-boat also fined 10s., for this act.

Saturday last being the day fixed for the marriage of the Crown Prince of Hanover, His Majesty the King of Hanover gave directions that every poor person in the parish of Kew should have a good dinner provided for them at their own homes, which was carried into effect by each person being supplied with 4lb. of beef, one quarter loaf, and two pints of beer, in addition to which each family was supplied with a sack of coals, which was most gratefully accepted.

The *Courrier Français* mentions that there is at present residing in the rue Muller, No. 8, a person named Desquersonnières, who has reached the great age of 135, and is in full possession of his intellects.

A remarkable petition was presented in the House of Commons, on Monday night, which is thus officially entered in the records of the house:—"Theatrical entertainments.—Petition of Laura Honey, complaining that an action has been commenced against her for performing in a theatre at Liverpool which was not duly licensed, and praying for a Bill to exempt her from the penalties, and to cause the action to be discontinued."

On Sunday evening last, as Barnard's Woodford coach was proceeding from that place to London, and when near the Yorkshire Grey Inn, Stratford, three persons in a horse and cart came in contact with one of the leaders, and, from the injuries it received, it died the following morning.

On Tuesday last the annual dinner of the subscribers to the Tailors' Benevolent Institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, when upwards of 400 persons sat down to a sumptuous entertainment. Sir Peter Laurie presided. The subscriptions and donations amounted to upwards of £1500.

It is stated that the highest income returned by any barrister under the recent act is £14,000 a year. Many attorneys have returned under £150 a year.

The election of a Common Councilman for the ward of Cripplegate Without concluded on Monday, when Mr. Septimus Riad was declared duly elected, the numbers being—for Mr. Riad 156, Mr. King 116.

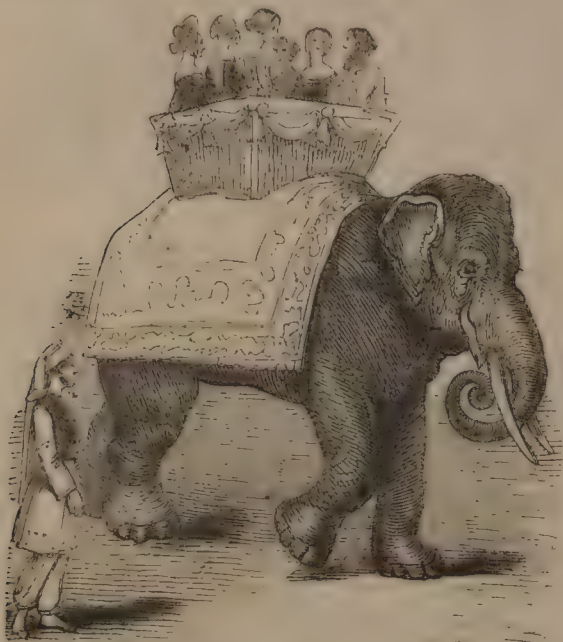
On Monday a letter was received by the secretary of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society from G. E. Anson, Esq., enclosing the sum of £50 from his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in aid of the funds for the relief of the shipwrecked mariners, and desiring to become joint patron of the society with her Majesty.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.



THE ELEPHANT.

We have had the task of introducing various theatrical lions to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from tragedians to vocalists, from the professors of the poetry of motion to the supporters of the "heavy business"—each in turn has found a niche in our columns. From lions the transition is easy to elephants, and lo! another Chuny, not pantomimic, but a real, living, moving animal, who, having packed up his trunk and left his forest home, makes a nightly bow on his knees to the "enlightened audiences" who throng the English Opera to gaze at him. As one of the strange "sights of London" we give the sketches; and, subject to the reservations which we have before expressed as to the general nature and tendency of such exhibitions, we must do this theatrical novelty the justice of declaring him a very docile, quiet, and decidedly amusing performer, with less imprudence and more skill than many of his biped predecessors upon the same boards. Our engraving truly depicts one of his feats as he carries his Mr. Jameson charily and tenderly upon his monstrous tusks. The care with which he steps over the prostrate man who lies under his ponderous feet, and the caution he displays ere he plants his great limbs lest they hurt his keeper, are interesting evidences of the nature of the elephant, and afford another curious proof of the power of man over those animals physically capable of crushing him in a moment; another instance of physical force bowing before the supremacy of a superior brain.



NAPOLEON'S TOMB.—Marshal Duc de Reggio, accompanied by General Petit, Generals Athalin and Gourgaud, who had been deputed by the King, and all the staff of the Hôtel des Invalides, proceeded to remove, preparatory to the works of the monument to Napoleon, the imperial crown, the hat, and the sword of Austrelitz, which had remained on the coffin since the day of the funeral. The whole of the Invalides were in full dress, and were drawn up on either side of the procession. These relics were afterwards deposited in an apartment in the hotel prepared for their reception.

MURDER TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO.—DEATH-BED CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.—On Saturday, the 26th of April, 1817, a daring and revolting murder was committed at the house of Mr. Littlewood, grocer, adjoining the burial-ground of Brunswick Chapel, Pendleton. The victims were Mrs. Margaret Marsden, the housekeeper, aged 75, and Hannah Partington, the servant, a very fine young woman, aged 20. The object of the perpetrators of this foul deed was robbery; for, on the discovery of the murder by Mr. Littlewood, on returning at night from his shop, in Chapel-street, Salford, where he carried on the business of a grocer, it was found that upwards of £160, principally in one and two pound notes, a gold watch, and other articles, had been taken from a drawer in the room in which he and Mrs. Littlewood slept. The two servants were found dead in the kitchen—the elderly woman sitting in a chair, with her head bowed down upon her breast, and the girl lying on her face on the floor. Both their skulls were dreadfully fractured with the poker and a cleaver, and altogether the murder appeared to have been of the most cold-blooded and determined character. From various circumstances of strong suspicion, five men, named James Ashcroft the elder, David Ashcroft, James Ashcroft the younger, William Holden, and John Robinson, were apprehended, and tried at Lancaster before Baron Richards, at the August assizes (Friday, September 5th, 1817.) Although not direct, the evidence was strongly circumstantial, and the jury found the three Ashcrofts and William Holden guilty, but acquitted Robinson. On the following Monday (September 8th) the Ashcrofts and Holden were executed, but every one of them, "calling their God to witness," died protesting their innocence, and singing a hymn. Nevertheless, the public were perfectly satisfied of their guilt, about which there never seemed to be a doubt until Thursday, the 9th inst., when an old man, aged 74, named John Holden (the uncle, we believe, of the man who was hung), living at a very disreputable place, called Egypt, on the right-hand side of the road between Leigh and Chowbent, finding himself on the point of death, confessed to two women, whom he called to the bedside for the purpose, that he was the perpetrator of the murder above referred to, but that he did not commit the robbery. On the following day he died.

ANNIVERSARIES.



FAIR ON THE THAMES.

FROST FAIR.

Those who remember what has been, not at all improperly, called an "old-fashioned winter," will hardly give the name of winter at all to the state of the atmosphere and the elements by which the heat and cold of the last four months have been regulated; indeed, if it were not for the shortness of the days, the occasional visitations of the fogs, and the mud by which the streets and the passengers are defiled, and for a few hours here and there of what is now called frost, the inhabitants of London would feel but little difference between July and January; and, with the exception of harvesting and haymaking, things which require a certain portion of sunshine, the rural population of the kingdom might carry on their agricultural pursuits almost as well at Christmas as at Midsummer, without any reference to the diversity of their labours requiring a diversity of seasons for their perfection. But our ancestors were acquainted with another state of things, and they who lived in the year 1814, have experienced some difference of temperature between summer and winter.

It was in the winter of 1813-14 that Europe experienced, and England, in particular, a specimen of what the Genius of Frost was capable of doing when he went about his work in earnest. It was in this eventful winter that Napoleon retreated from Moscow, amidst the horrors of cold, desolation, and famine; and it was in the winter of this year that Winter, "*canos hirsuta capillos*," shook the icicles from his beard over the inhabitants of London, and took old Father Thames into custody. In other words, it was in the winter of 1814 that the Thames, as represented in the above plate, was so completely frozen over, that what has been very appropriately called "Frost Fair" was celebrated on its surface. The frost set in with a cold, piercing easterly wind, on the 27th December, 1813, and lasted, with little intermission of its intensity, until the 5th of February following. So hard was the surface of the river for several weeks, and so thick the ice, that a long road, or rather street, which was called the City-road, was formed from Blackfriars-bridge to old London-bridge (there was in those days no Southwark-bridge to intercept the view of the whole space of the river lying between the above-mentioned termini). On each side of this long street were booths of all descriptions; dancing, eating, drinking, smoking, &c., were going on without intermission all day and all night. There were printing-presses, *inter alia*; and songs, poems, and descriptions setting forth the triumphs of "Frost" were printed and eagerly bought up by the multitudes who thronged to see the wonders. Gambling-booths, shows, and so forth were in abundance; in short, the whole river represented an immense Saturnalia, an enormous Bartholomew fair. There were fires blazing, sausages frying, fiddlers tuning, horns blow-

ing, and groups of dancers in incessant employment and requisition; such a scene had not been witnessed since the year 1788, when something of the same sort took place, but on a smaller scale and for a shorter time. In 1683-4 the frost fair described by Evelyn was held on the Thames, and from the description given by that amusing chronicler it must have been the very counterpart of the fair in 1813-14. What is a singular coincidence the thaw on that occasion took place on the very same day in 1684 as the thaw in 1814. There was a similar sort of fair on the Thames in 1715-16, but the cold was not so intense. Those who remember the frost in 1814 will congratulate themselves on the change which has taken place in the climate of England within the last few years. A frost fair is a very pleasant thing to read about, and a very agreeable thing to remember—"Olim meminisse juvabit"—but when Father Frost takes Father Thames by the nose, it is quite time for poor mortals to get out of the way and congratulate themselves for being exempted from a visit of this mighty and unrelenting potentate. Skaters might have complained of this absence of frost some few years ago, because in those days the ingenuity of the inventors of the artificial ice had not discovered itself, and helped the public to an agreeable amusement exempt from a very disagreeable concomitant. In other words there was not till within the last year a "Glaciarum," of which a view is given below, upon which the most delicate young lady or old gentleman, addicted to skating, could cut figures of eight, spread eagles, and such like devices, without the fear of being frosted, or destroyed in the bud. But now this pleasant pastime may be carried on at the Baker-street Bazaar, whatever may be the state of the weather. Art has supplied the forgetfulness of nature, and there the skaters can, and in fact do, enjoy the sport upon the artificial surface laid down by the patentees, as fully as if skimming the surface of a Dutch canal, or gliding through the mazes of a Lapland lake. The artificial scenery at this place is so well contrived, that the skater may imagine himself in the midst of Switzerland. The trees, the cottages, the shrubs, the very weeds, the sky, the distant prospect—all is winter, congelation, and frost, whilst, at the same time, the atmosphere is bland and genial. But to return to "Frost Fair." When the thaw came, and the ice began to break, the view on the river was one which, in strangeness of effect, and ruggedness of grandeur, was never equaled in London. The whole river was a mass of moving icebergs, rolling along with the tide, striking against each other, and against the piers of the bridges, with a most deafening and continuous noise, a miniature representation of what may be supposed to take place in the Arctic regions, when winter yields to the coming spring. This notice of "Frost Fair" will, with the engraving affixed, enable our readers to estimate what once was an "olden winter," and to rest satisfied with a sufficiency of real ice to cool their champagne at Epsom or Ascot races, without longing for such a taste of Boreas and his companion, "ruffian winds," as will congeal their blood, and bring coals to something like £5 a ton.



GLACIARIUM.

SPORTS OF ENGLAND.—No. IV.



COURSING.

ASHDOWN PARK MEETING.

The papers now afford particulars of the meetings which form the latest of the present season; but, ere coursing is over, we make place for our sketch of the sport. On Tuesday the Ashdown Park meeting came off.

THE CUP.

Mr. R. Etwall's bk b Elizabeth beat Mr. Bennett's bk b Belta.
Mr. W. Etwall's y and w b Win-if-I-can ran a bye.
Mr. Bradley's bk and w b Butterfly ran a bye.
Lord Stradbroke's fb Magdalen beat Mr. Goodlake's f d Gratification.
Mr. R. Etwall's bk b England's Queen beat Mr. Bowles's Browbeater.
Mr. Bennett's Blanche ran a bye (Mr. Morant's Mayfly absent).
Mr. W. Etwall's World's-end beat Mr. Bradley's Barron.

Various authors have taken up the pen in praise of COURSING, but too much cannot be said in its favour. The sport is good, and the cost small, and the joys of this form of the chase are therefore more generally diffused than can be the case where expensive packs and five-hundred guinea horses are requisite. The "Oracle of Rural Life" says justly:—

Coursing is productive of a great stock of amusement amongst country gentlemen and their tenants. With the latter it has been, and ever will be, a very favourite pastime, for more reasons than one. It is attended with expenses within their command, which is not always the case with the charges incurred by those who aspire to fox-hunting; and, as it is an emulative sport, it creates a spirit of rivalry amongst neighbours in the comparative excellence of their dogs, which tends greatly to relieve the somewhat dull routine of a farmer's life in retired parts of the country.

The comparative speed between the greyhound and the racehorse has been more than once tried, as far as circumstances would admit, although a difficulty has always been in the way of a really fair trial, from want of that command over the former which is always to be enforced over the latter. It has hitherto been found to be in favour of the racehorse, but doubts are entertained whether, if a hare could be made to run *in view* over a straight course of one mile, the greyhound would not be the winner.

Still, whatever may be the symmetry and high breeding of the greyhound, he can acquire no celebrity in the field at the present day, unless he be brought into the highest state of condition of which his nature and physical powers are capable. In fact, he must undergo very much the same treatment in his training that the racehorse undergoes to bring him well to the post. The state of the blood, as well as the state of the body, must be strictly attended to, one being in a

very material degree dependent on the other, for, if the latter be permitted to become overloaded with flesh, the former will become size and viscid, considerably affecting respiration, which should be as free from such obstruction as possible.

The editor of the "Coursing Manual" says, "the good or bad condition of greyhounds almost entirely depends upon the manner as well as the means by which they are supported; those who keep them in high condition, and at all times ready for sport during the coursing season, are very particular in respect of their food, which, it is clear, should be highly nutritious without being difficult of digestion. Broths and gelatinous substances, incorporated with raspings, soaked biscuits, oatmeal, or bread, made from the latter and wheat flour (equal parts), intermixed with a few beaten eggs, then formed into small loaves, and given with broth boiled from sheep's heads, properly broken to pieces for the purpose, are well adapted to keep the frame in a due degree of strength for bodily exertion without over-distending the intestinal canal, or tending to promote constipation, so soon as which is at any time observed a mild mercurial aperient ball should be administered.

Greyhound kennels should differ from others, inasmuch as they should be in small compartments, sufficient for four greyhounds and no more, and above all they should be of equal temperature. The temperature good for a horse is good for a box of four greyhounds. The feeding-place should be under cover, and close at hand. Not more than four should be fed at a time; in short, four are too many, for one will eat twice as much as another in the same time. In summer, the greyhounds may be let out in yards, but not more than four dogs in the same yard; and the yards should be walled, so as to prevent them from looking out. Greyhounds should be taken out with a man on foot every day during the summer, to run and play about; it keeps their muscles in good play, and they will be as quiet again in their kennels after it.

So passionately fond of coursing was the late Lord Orford, that, although in a very bad state of health, nothing could restrain him from appearing in the field on the day his favourite bitch, Czarina, was to run a match of some consequence. The bitch won, when in the moment of the highest exultation, and in the eagerness of his triumph, he fell from his pony and almost immediately expired. His lordship was the first to try the bold experiment of crossing the breed of greyhounds with the English bull-dog, in opposition to the general opinions of the sporting world, but after breeding thus on for seven removes, it more than answered his expectations in producing the best dogs of his day.

FLORICULTURE.



THE TWO-EDGED LELIA—LELIA ANCEPS.

This elegant plant is of easy culture in an orchideous house; grows best in a pot half filled with broken pots—a little moss put over them, and filled up with a compost of tough fibrous peat, in roughish lumps, raised up above the rim of the pot. Temperature, when growing, 70 to 75 deg. Fahr.; when not growing, 60 to 65 deg. It is a native of Mexico, where, amid the profuse and gorgeous vegetation of that climate, it grows luxuriantly, without culture or attention. The generic characteristics of this race are—segments of the perianth spread wide open; sepals, lanceolate, equal; petals rather larger than the sepals; labellum resupinate, three-lobed, wrapped round the column; column fleshy, destitute of wings; pollen masses eight. The specific characteristics—pseudo-bulbs, one-leaved, ovate, rather squared, seated on a stout rhizoma. Flowers in twos and threes, sometimes four, at the top of a two-edged imbricated spike, two to three feet long; ovary covered with a viscid matter; sepals and petals lanceolate, acuminate, of a beautiful rosy lilac colour. Label-

lum with the lateral robe rounded off; the centre projecting considerably, acute, resembling the richest purple velvet; the interior beautifully marked with crimson and yellow veins, traversed lengthwise by a thick fleshy ridge, which at its extremity divides into three points. The flowers are very durable, and give an odour like honey.

LORD BROUGHAM.

"A very gifted gentleman, a worthy friend of mine, M. de Tocqueville, absolutely wrote a book and made a speech a short time back, in which he said the right of search was never heard of before; that it was a horrible measure, because it was to be exercised in what he called the solitude of the ocean; and further, he said that it was more intolerable, because it left one foreign country to decide on the measures of another foreign country. Marvellous ignorance of the whole question! M. de Tocqueville should be more accurate as to facts: he ought to know, if not the X Y Z, at least the A B C of his subject, before he undertakes to discuss the merits of a question of which his ignorance at present is so extraordinary, so incredibly profound."

Is not the above extract of one of Lord Brougham's latest speeches a most characteristic touch of the great schoolmaster as well as of the man. How easily and gracefully does the noble ex-Chancellor annihilate the pretensions of his "worthy friend." With what inimitable irony does Lord Brougham convict the "very gifted gentleman" of utter ignorance on the subject about which he (M. de Tocqueville) "absolutely wrote a book" and made a speech.

Seriously speaking, Lord Brougham's first attack on his absent friend, and on a distinguished foreigner and writer, was not signalled by much discretion and good taste; but in the tone and temper of his lordship's reply to the very intemperate, and even coarse communication of M. de Tocqueville, there is much to admire. Lord Brougham is not famed, generally speaking, for his moderation and delicacy when attacked, but in this instance he seems to have changed characters with M. de Tocqueville, who has the reputation of being a remarkably temperate and inoffensive person. It results from the very curious correspondence that has been exchanged between these two distinguished disputants, that one of the most eminent men in France has been writing and speaking on a subject in total ignorance of its right bearings, and that the French Legislative Chamber, without distinction of men or parties, has completely shared this ignorance. In short, to place the controversy in the fewest words—that France, which has been relying on the United States as the steady opponent of the principle of the right of search, has been unaware that the Americans had at one time actually agreed to a right of search stronger than the one that is now exercised by the Great Powers by virtue of the treaties of 1831, 1833, and 1841!

Now, whatever may be the merits of the mere personal controversy, it must be admitted that Lord Brougham has rendered an essential service to his country, and to Europe generally, by his happy exposure. It is of inestimable value as regards America, for, after the high-sounding pretensions of the Transatlantic statesmen, it is really quite "refreshing" (we believe we use a word of Lord Brougham's coining) to have their inconsistencies set forth, just as their good

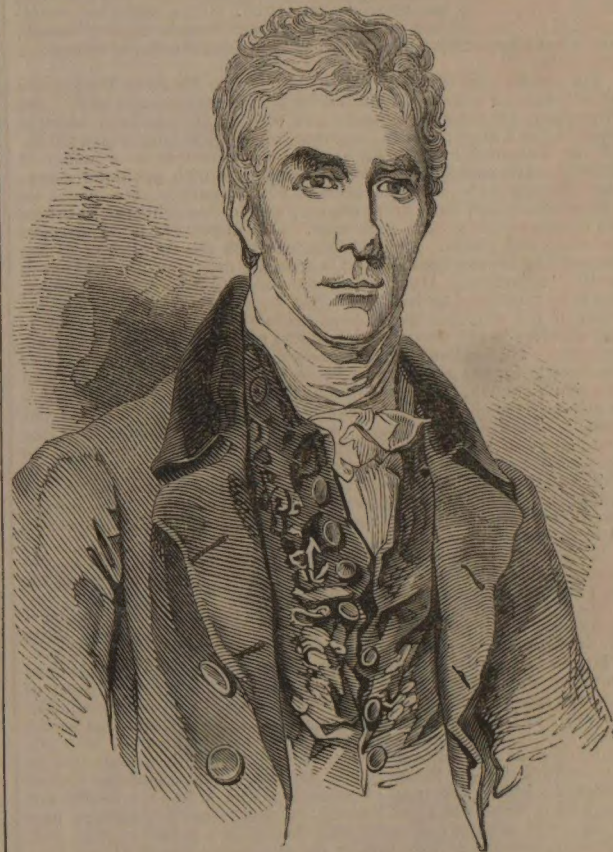
* The book alluded to by Lord Brougham was a simple brochure on the right of search.

faith has been shown up by the awkward disclosures relative to the boundary dispute.

We can feel, therefore, a pleasure in gracing our columns with the portrait of Harry Brougham, for we liked him best when he was the bold, daring, and uncompromising opponent of slavery—when he was the eloquent, accomplished advocate of popular education—when he was the courageous counsel at the bar of the House of Peers, defending the honour of an oppressed Queen—when he was introducing in the Legislature his great legal reforms—when he was the independent member of Parliament, working for his country's weal. We have liked him less as the political partisan or party man; we have not admired him in hisameleon changes; we have smiled often at his charlatan pranks, and we have pitied him sincerely when he has descended to be the mere mountebank. With all his faults we love him still. He is a man of whom we have reason to be proud. Advocate, legislator, abolitionist, reformer, schoolmaster, peer, and Chancellor, still there is Harry Brougham.

This is not the place, nor perhaps the fitting period, for a biography of this distinguished legislator. It is history which must hereafter decide whether Lord Brougham is to be classed amongst the patriots and benefactors of his country. We shall not enter here on the charges of rashness, folly, and instability brought against him by his enemies. It is posterity which will judge most accurately his efforts to improve the condition of the labouring classes by the march of education. But one grand experiment—one great work—speaks too home to our actual feelings to be unnoticed here. Lord Brougham is the parent of the New Poor-law Bill. He was the daring innovator on the humanity of the Elizabethan code. Lord Brougham's panacea for England's social misery has been a wretched failure. He has neither raised the character of the peasant and operative, nor has he yet found resources for the humane provision of the indigent. He has subjected the honest labourer to oppression and cruelty; he has attacked the dearest ties of kindred, and yet has the Poor-law Bill failed to reduce the rites of the tax-payer, to alleviate the distress of the industrious artisan, and to reduce the quantum of human suffering in the country.

Lord Brougham's political and parliamentary character has been marked by curious changes. It is difficult to follow him in his oscillations and tergiversations. The extraordinary evolutions of his fertile mind escape the most sharp-sighted vision. His ever-varying physiognomy is the type of his mind. The rapidity of his sensations is only equalled by the volubility of his speech. He is all parentheses, and his crotchets are innumerable. He is never still. His moving mind is described by his perpetual motion. He has talked, perhaps, more than any human being breathing, not excepting that greatest but one of talkers, Louis Philippe. The King of the French and Lord Brougham are sworn friends. His citizen Majesty likes his original "*ami Anglais*." The ex-Chancellor, in one of his freaks, took a château at Cannes. This is a small harbour on the Mediterranean, in the department of the Var, only 238 leagues from Paris! Napoleon landed at Cannes in 1815, after his flight from Elba, and Brougham dropped anchor there after his quondam friends the Whigs had deprived him of the cares of the woolsack. Some person remarked to Chateaubriand, "Why, what can possess Lord Brougham to choose his country-house at such an obscure gulf?" "Ah!" replied the great statesman and writer, "*ces Anglais* are singular beings. They select the most out-of-the-way places for their *maison de campagne*. I know one who had his country residence in Greece, whose habitation was periodically pillaged during his absence, which did not prevent him from going there regularly every year to make his promenade."



LORD BROUGHAM.

Lord Brougham is the most indefatigable of men. When he visits Cannes he generally seizes the occasion to pass two or three days in Paris, and then everybody is sure to seem somewhere. From the earliest hour he pays his visits. If he finds a Frenchman in his bed, no matter, he will see him; if his friend be in a bath, *n'importe*. Lord Brougham talks to him as if he were on a parliamentary bench, instead of floating in a marble or a metal vessel. At breakfast or in his study, it is all the same, in his lordship's bolts, having no bar to his discretion. As he can pour forth a larger quantity of words within a given period than the most voluble of Gallicans, Lord Brougham disposes of an immense number of visits within a brief space. Men of no parties are exempt from his visitation. At the Tuilleries he is a most welcome guest. The wordy warfare between him and Louis Philippe is generally very animated, although, strange to say, the Republicans once contemplated asking Lord Brougham to be their counsel before the Court of Peers, in one of the *procès monstres* which have taken place since the Revolution. If his lordship had pleaded, it would have been amusing to the French, for although fluent in the language, his pronunciation is rather ludicrous. Late, some persons began building opposite his villa at Cannes, and Lord Brougham had an opportunity of judging law in France. On his inquiring whether, by the terms of his lease, he could not abate the nuisance of being overlooked, he was informed there was no remedy. "What," exclaimed his lordship indignantly to an English friend, "are there no laws in this country?" "Oh, yes!" replied his consoler, "there are thousands of laws, but there is little justice for the natives, and certainly none for an Englishman."

Lord Brougham is, after all, one of the most agreeable of men, despite his gossiping propensities. He is universally admired in society, and is an especial favourite of the fairer portion. Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Brougham, with their rivalry of position and politics, are sworn friends; and it would not be quite decorous for the world generally to be aware of the great pranks and practical jokes these two Chancellor-holders have committed together, and, for aught we know, are still perpetrating. They are like two schoolboys in their jokes and in their affections.

We question whether Lord Brougham, with his universal knowledge, has a very patient investigation of first principles. His perception is rapid, but it may be doubted whether he looks far into the past, and his glance at the future is very limited. He has been a Whig, and something more. He has been a Tory, and something less. He may be classed as a Conservative, and he might be ranked

as a Republican. He has been a great leveller in the march of mind. When he rises to support a motion, the odds are that his arguments will annihilate it. The troubled ocean is not more disturbed than the tides of his mind. You never can tell how the current may go with him. There is an inundation of words, a perpetual flow of fresh ideas, but the precise tendency of them it is tantalizing to attempt to seize. Take Lord Brougham's speech, for example, on the right of search, which has excited the ire of M. de Tocqueville. What a cosmopolite is the noble lord! He is, in turn, English, American, and even French! Yes, French. Lord Brougham a Frenchman! We incline to suspect that, after his withering exposure of their Right of Search hubbub, our neighbours on the other side of the Channel will not naturalise him. His lordship will have seen by M. de Tocqueville that he has not even got his civil rights. One might be afflicted at Lord Brougham's harangue for all nations if we had not the confident expectation that he will, one of these days, favour us with one of the patriotic bursts of Harry Brougham's time. Until then we must take our leave of him. It scarcely required the talent of our artist to leave an impression of him in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, for his lordship is of a mould that is stamped for ever in the memory of England and Englishmen.

M. DE TOCQUEVILLE.

"Although your lordship seems, in your own country, to have acquired, by long habit, a sort of impunity in the employment of injurious language, it does not follow that foreigners must recognise such privilege. If then, my lord, you have, in reality, which appears doubtful, cast upon me this odious imputation, I must tell you plainly that it is a sheer calumny. It is not true that I endeavoured to increase the mutual irritation between our two countries. I flatly deny so hateful a thought. On the contrary, I have, in several parts of the speech, of which you have spoken without understanding it, said that I deeply deplore that irritation, and that my object was to find a means of calming it. My language throughout, I venture to affirm, bears the stamp of this conciliatory spirit."

Whew! Here is a Frenchman in a passion! Here is a philosopher in a boiling rage! What, M. de Tocqueville, with your placid expression, your ordinarily pacific tone, is it possible that you can so far forget the conventions of society? And his Anglophobia so spread in your country that you can turn round on your old friend and fellow-labourer for the abolition of slavery, and snarl at and even try to bite him? Is your letter to Lord Brougham, of which a passage is quoted at the head of this article, a specimen of the talents and moderation of a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science? Is it thus that you, a member of the illustrious French Academy, address a brother schoolmaster? Have you no other pickling rod, most learned and reverend Deputy, than empty phraseology and shallow abuse? Oh! M. de Tocqueville! "Oh! mon Alexis!" How are the mighty fallen! To think that the author of "Democracy in the United States," the only great work on America up to this day, should have made a long speech in the Chamber of Deputies on the principle of the right of search, and yet should have been entirely ignorant of the American treaty of 1823. Marvellous ignorance; as your friend Lord Brougham justly observed. But M. de Tocqueville insinuates that when he was delivered of his oration he was perfectly aware that the Americans had agreed in a treaty (which was not ratified by England) to a more extensive basis of the right of search than even exists in the conventions of 1831 and 1833. We take leave to doubt M. de Tocqueville's insinuation. We have followed his discourse word by word in the *Moniteur Universel*, and our conviction is that he was in total ignorance of the 1823 treaty. If, then, he did not know that America had agreed to the right of search, M. de Tocqueville has uttered a falsehood. If he really was cognizant of the fact, what a miserable party man does he display himself, and what a hypocritical supporter has he been of the slave suppression principle.

For the rest, we regret deeply that a man like Alexis de Tocqueville should have so committed himself by his correspondence with Lord Brougham, for the French writer and philosopher has been hitherto regarded as a most respectable person, although ardent in his politics. M. de Tocqueville takes his seat in the Chamber as a moderate Liberal. His speeches are always listened to with profound attention, for they are carefully studied and prepared. He is not an orator of impulse, but a grave thinker, who brings deliberately before his colleagues his solemn principles. De Tocqueville is no aspirant for place and power. He rests content with the reputation he has acquired by his one book, but he is annually delivered of a set speech on the "situation." He is no intriguer, and, therefore, has no party, nor is he calculated to lead one. But he is universally admired, because of the supposed rectitude of his intentions, and because he is not offensive to any party by his general mode of making known his opinions. He has been, and is, one of the most active members of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery in the French colonies; and yet, oddly enough, he objects to the Right of Search principle, which is precisely the only effective remedy for the putting down of the detestable traffic in human flesh. We fear that M. de Tocqueville, like many more of the reflecting portion of the French community, has been carried away by the exasperation created by the July treaty of 1840, and that he has forgotten his formerly noble sentiments on behalf of the blacks, in consequence of his hostility to England on the question of preventing France from making the Mediterranean a French lake.

M. de Tocqueville has had no public career in France of a nature to interest English readers, but for his "Democracy," and for his tilt with Lord Brougham, in which he has got a settling.

We had written thus far when we received the *Paris Constitutionnel* containing M. de Tocqueville's reply to Lord Brougham's last sally. M. de Tocqueville contradicts the learned lord.

1st. As to the ex-Chancellor's assertion that M. de Tocqueville had sent him a corrected copy of his speech, when it was, in point of fact, the report of the *Moniteur Universel*, the official account of the Chamber of Deputies. 2ndly, M. de Tocqueville declares that he did know that vessels seized as slave-traders were to be tried by a tribunal of their own nation. 3rdly, M. de Tocqueville repeats that he was quite aware of the existence of the 1823 treaty of the United States, conceding the right of search, but he says that he did not speak of it for two or three reasons; because there was nothing new to say, as M. Guizot had mentioned the fact in a debate in 1842, and, secondly, because it was useless for the expression of M. de Tocqueville's opinion. "He wished to prove that the exercise of the right of search was so much the more difficult and dangerous for the peace of two great nations, as it was met with for the first time. What did he care for the idea of this right being old? What M. de Tocqueville wished to prove was the novelty of putting it into practice. What had the treaty of 1823 to do with this? Finally, Lord Brougham seems astonished that M. de Tocqueville should be hurt by his remarks. M. de Tocqueville might well be astonished at the surprise of Lord Brougham. It must hurt a person to say that he has spoken with marvellous ignorance on the greatest question of the moment. It is also very injurious to accuse a man of envenoming the quarrel of two great nations. It is not very extraordinary that M. de Tocqueville answered Lord Brougham's letter with some vivacity. The misfortune of Lord Brougham is that he has spoken of all this without taking the trouble of learning what was said for the last year in France. No one is more capable than Lord Brougham of treating the question with superiority; but he was wrong to talk of what he did not know."

We have deemed it but right after our own strictures to give M. de Tocqueville's last explanation. It is a very pretty quarrel. We do not think the squabble is over. Lord Brougham loves the last word, and M. de Tocqueville's admission that it was useless for the expression of his opinion to allude to a treaty which upset the basis of his position supplies too good a chance for the noble lord to throw away.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

On Thursday week, as the King of the French was leaving the galleries at Versailles, on his return to Paris, the horse of one of the officers in attendance fell and threw his rider, who received a deep, but not dangerous wound in the head. His Majesty, on seeing the accident, stopped his carriage, and, alighting, personally examined the wound, after which he assisted the officer into one of the carriages of his suite.

The Earl of Derby has, within the last month, granted leases to his tenants at small rents, as an encouragement to drain and otherwise improve the land in their occupation.

On Tuesday afternoon, about five o'clock, an old Greenwich pensioner, of the name of John Driscoll, 71 years of age, residing in Three Cup-alley, Shadwell, put a period to his existence, by setting fire to a bundle of straw, in which he laid himself down, and was so shockingly burnt that he died soon after.

Mr. William James, the respectable representative of Messrs. John Hare and Co., floor-cloth manufacturers of London and Bristol, left Merthyr in a chaise early last Thursday morning for Aberdare; the weather was then intensely cold—he was seized with cramp in the stomach, which caused his death a few minutes after his arrival.

Considerable excitement has prevailed during the past week in the City of York, in consequence of the death of a poor woman named Mary Clegg, from want and destitution, owing, as it was alleged, to the negligence and harsh treatment of the police and the relieving overseer. The infant child of the deceased died on the same day from exposure to cold.

A special committee of the Governors of Christ's Hospital was convened on Monday, to agree upon an appropriate form of address to her Majesty, in acknowledgment of her Majesty's munificent gift of £1000 to the funds of this institution. The meeting of the committee was preparatory to a court being called to vote the address.

Late on Monday evening a person was robbed, stripped nearly naked, and brutally murdered, on Amberswood Common, between Hindley and Wigan.

Information was circulated throughout the metropolitan police district on Wednesday, with the description of a person who, between the hours of six and seven, on Monday morning, was found dead in a lane near Cheshunt. The deceased appeared to have been a man about forty years of age, five feet six inches in height, with sandy hair and whiskers, rather bald at the top of the head, and had a dark olive Tagliani coat, over a plum-coloured body coat, and a fur cap. In his pockets were found a pair of kid gloves, a square snuff-box, eight sovereigns, seventeen shillings, and a five-pound Bank of England note, No. 12,916, dated Feb. 2nd, 1842. It is supposed that he had died in a fit.

The Court of Cassation, after having been occupied for two days in hearing the arguments in favour of the appeal of Jacques Besson against the sentence of death pronounced upon him for the murder of M. de Marcelange, have given its judgment by a rejection of the appeal.

A letter from Rome states that, on the 8th instant the Tiber had overflowed its banks, and invaded a third of the city. In the Corso and its environs, and more particularly the quarter inhabited by the Jews, the inhabitants had been compelled to abandon the ground-floors, and their provisions were brought to them in boats.

On Tuesday last a quantity of leather, and a four-post bedstead, taken from Mr. J. Johnson, currier, and Mr. Bonner, upholsterer, for church rates, were publicly sold by auction at the Red Lion Inn, Thame.

The formation of libraries at the different metropolitan police stations was publicly suggested some time since, and the London City Mission (promptly acting upon the suggestion) have just presented, we are informed, about fifty volumes to each police station, for the use of the men attached to it. The works consist of the Scriptures, and sermons, and other religious books. They can be either read at the station houses, or taken home by the constables under certain restrictions.

On Wednesday the annual general meeting of the council and proprietors of University College, London, took place in the theatre of the College, Gower-street, for the purpose of receiving the report for the past year, and electing a president, vice-president, and other officers for the year ensuing. The following was the result of the ballot:—Lord Brougham, president; the Earl of Auckland, vice-president; and Mr. John Taylor, F.R.S., treasurer; and the following members of the council:—General Alexander, Mr. Christie, M.P., Mr. G. B. Greenough, Mr. James Heywood, Mr. John R. Mills, and Mr. Thorneley, M.P.

The eleventh anniversary of the Drapers' Institution was celebrated on Tuesday evening last, at the London Tavern, when upwards of 100 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The subscriptions during the evening amounted to upwards of a thousand guineas.

At a meeting of the Statistical Society on Monday last, Mr. Thos. Took, V.P., in the chair, M. Misson, director of the Statistical Bureau, at Brussels, with other gentlemen, were elected members. An interesting paper was read on the agricultural statistics of various parishes in the county of Middlesex, contributed by Mr. Tremere.

Several excavations for the formation of sewers are now in progress in the city of London, which have led to the discovery of various relics, connected with former history. There have been found a very large number of skulls, the teeth in some being in a perfect state of preservation, and a variety of bones of the human species of very large dimensions, which are supposed to have been there many hundred years. Some ancient coins, on which were the *fleur de lis*, were found.

Mr. Tilbury was fined 20s. at the Union-hall Police-office on Monday for being intoxicated on the Great Western Railway, and refusing to quit the carriage when desired by the attendant.

The Glasgow witnesses, in the case of McNaughten, have been summoned to appear in London on Monday, 27th instant.

The extraordinary change that has taken place in the weather within the last fortnight has had the most serious influence upon the cattle. One extensive dealer states that he had lost no less than 25 milch cows, on an average worth £20 each, 10 oxen, and 60 sheep, from the prevailing epidemic, which is causing a dreadful havoc among the cattle at this moment, particularly in Norfolk, Suffolk, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, and other eastern and north-eastern counties.

In imitation of the steps now taking for the abolition of the nuisance of graveyards in the metropolis, petitions have been got up, and are being actively signed in several districts, calling upon Parliament to pass a general law which shall do away with the nuisance of smoke, the effects of which are so obnoxious in various metropolitan districts.

It is confidently stated by those who are supposed to be well-informed as to what passes in the government offices, that the Income and Property Tax, as far as can be judged from the returns already made, will produce a sum nearer £7,000,000 than £6,000,000.

Captain Grove's breakwater, which broke from its moorings in the tremendous gale last month, is again being re-moored off Dover. A government steam-tug and a lighter are in attendance assisting in the process. Strong iron bands and tackling are being attached to the breakwater, which our readers will recollect consists of an iron caisson in shape like an elongated steam-boiler.

There are now only two election petitions before the House of Commons, viz., those from Athlone and Nottingham.

The *Globe* says, that in the event of Lord Abinger's retirement from the bench, which is daily expected, it is supposed that Lord Brougham will renew his application to Lord Lyndhurst for the vacant chiefship—of course, on the score of saving the country the salary.

At a late meeting of the managers of the Finsbury Bank for Savings, the statement of the accounts proved most satisfactory, and exhibited a considerable increase in the funds, notwithstanding the general depression of trade. The receipts during the past year exceeded those of any former year.

The Lord Steward of her Majesty's household has contradicted a statement respecting the loss of a portion of the royal plate; no such deficiency has been discovered.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer begs to acknowledge the receipt of £5, "of which the revenue of the stamps were defrauded about a year ago,"—transmitted anonymously.

The *France* says, "nearly a month ago it was announced that the post-office treaty between France and England had been signed in London by the persons charged with that mission. Since that time we have heard no more of the affair. The commercial classes, who are most deeply interested in it, are naturally inquiring how the matter stands."

Two men, named Hamon, father and son, were tried before the Court of Assizes of the Ille-et-Vilaine (Rennes), on the 14th instant, for having, on November 4, caused the death of an Englishman named William Geary, by beating him with a stick, and, having been convicted, were sentenced—the latter to five years' solitary confinement, and the old man to five years' hard labour at the hulks.

Private letters from Canada assure us that Sir Charles Bagot remains in a dangerous state. Loyal and affectionate addresses continue to be presented to him from all parts of the province.

The innkeepers of the counties of Hereford, Monmouth, and Glamorgan, have reduced the price of oats from 5d. to 4d. per quarter, that is, from 6s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. per bushel. Beans from 10d. to 8d. They have also agreed to make no extra charge where meat is used for breakfast.

Sir R. Peel gave a dinner to a party of his Parliamentary supporters on Saturday; the number present was twenty-five.

At the meeting of the Marylebone Savings Bank, held last week, it appears that the funds of that institution are in a state rapidly increasing in prosperity.

Sir Francis Bond Head is, it is rumoured, to be appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

TO AN INFANT SIGHING IN ITS SLEEP.

Thou with the seraph brow!
And cheeks that look as if thy last repose
Had been amidst the brightness and the glow
Of fallen blossoms of the summer rose,
And fairy hands on either dewy cheek
A glowing leaf had pressed in graceful freak,
Why art thou sighing now?

Thy meekly closed eye
Trembles with sweet significance of life
Beneath its folded lid that languidly
(Like a drooped leaf with dewy moisture rife)
Bends downwards in most touching impotence;
What mean thy dreamy quiverings, and whence
Thy faint, but frequent sigh?

Too delicate thy hue,
Too like the unsunned freshness of a flower,
Newly unfolding to our curious view
Exotic tints from some Elysian bower,
Art thou, fair child. Not yet hath earthly strife
Mingled its cross-threads with a web of life
So stainless and so new.

Why then thy transient sigh?
Hast thou a consciousness of grief to come,
A whisper of the shadows ever nigh
The sunshine that surrounds an earthly home?
Hast thou already felt love's eyes are wet
At its own bliss, and canst thou feel regret,
Thou lovely mystery?—*Illuminated Magazine.*

TRAVEL AND TALK.—NISMES.

(From the *Illuminated Magazine.*)

We arrived in a very reasonable time at Nismes—a town of such vast antiquity that all records are lost. It is said to have been founded by the Phocians, who were the first colonists of Marseilles, and has been, till lately, the dull and most lethargic town even in France. It must be terribly surprised to be awakened from its ages of torpor by a railroad. The close apposition of the most recent of inventions is rather startling. A Temple of Diana remains, exceedingly picturesque, and a tall gawky gas-house chimney close by the side of it, a good indication of the change. There is a very extensive fountain, in terraces, with galleries, and innumerable columns standing in the clear water, all arranged with such perverse ingenuity that, although you hear the rush of a considerable body of water, you cannot catch a glimpse of a cascade from any point. Here, in this fountain (if I may believe the hideous old crone who acted as cicerone), Diana's nymphs used to bathe. Perhaps even the goddess herself sometimes took a splash, if there ever were such a goddess, if not I beg her pardon!

High up above the fountains rises a steep rock covered with the richest pine firs, winding walks, bordered with roses (resembling those of China, and now in full bloom), lead to the summit, on which stands a tower of imposing size and height, and of unknown antiquity, surrounded by an orchard of olive trees; I gathered some of the fruit, which was so ripe as to have become of a deep purple colour.

Often, in trying to reconcile my palate to the olives we have at table in England—often have I wished to taste them fresh from the tree, and before they had been subjected to the vile pickling process which makes them no longer a fruit. Alas, for my ignorance! The olive, when first gathered, is so intensely bitter, that, not till after many months of steeping in salt water, can it be endured in the mouth. No danger of olives being stolen; these orchards would be safe from the depredations even of English schoolboys.

Went next to see the grand Amphitheatre, and a very splendid ruin, still retaining its form, and affording a vivid conception of the amusement which required these gigantic structures. Here, could three-and-twenty thousand persons sit at their ease and enjoy the delightful spectacle (enhanced by the feeling of their own security) of human beings torn to pieces by wild beasts. This Amphitheatre was built by Julius Cæsar, and the devastations it has suffered are much less the effects of time than of the zeal of the new religionists. The early Christians were the prototypes of our own Reformers in the days of Henry VIII., and of the followers of John Knox; they transferred their indignation from the abuses of an establishment to the buildings, which they considered to have been desecrated by them, and, like children, beat the stone they had stumbled over.

The last object which attracted my notice was the famous Maison Carrée, but I was so thoroughly disappointed at its diminutive size that it was only the fear of the police which prevented me from taking it up and putting it into my trunk; seriously, it is a pretty ornamented little baby-house, and might be put into the smallest church in London.

Slept at Nismes, and, next day, came back by railway to Beaucaire, where we again took boat and descended to Arles, and, after a night's rest, set out to explore the town. Not far from the hotel was an obelisk, the only one ever made out of Egypt, of a single block of granite sixty-six English feet in height, considerably dilapidated, however, and showing the marks of a climate less favourable to the preservation of monuments than that of Egypt. On inspecting the noble Amphitheatre at Arles, I inadvertently brushed the nap of local patriotism the wrong way, by remarking to my guide that it was not so large as that at Nismes.

"Pardon, Monsieur, it is larger."
"I still doubted."
"It is acknowledged to be larger."
"No," said I, "my eye cannot deceive me so much; it is smaller, decidedly smaller."

My guide's wounded honour could bear it no longer, and, in a tone of voice gradually rising till the climax, he exclaimed:—"It is larger, Sir; I would wager my head, Sir, that it is larger; the whole world allows that it is larger; larger by—by—by six inches!"

Now, considering that the building is only 515 feet in length, one half longer than St. Paul's, one cannot wonder at his indignation at my disparaging curtailment of its proportions, so I began to brush the other way, and succeeded in appeasing his sensitive feelings. The fact is, the walls are so much thicker, and there is so much larger space allotted to the seats, that the area is materially diminished, and it happened, as it has happened many times since the affair of the shield which the two knights had viewed from opposite sides—both parties were right. He was thinking of the outside, and I of the inside. I remember a case in point, which did not, however, end in a quarrel, but a laugh. "I understand perfectly," said one gentleman to another, who was describing a piece of timber, "one end was smaller than the other." "No," replied his antagonist, drawing himself up, "I say again, Sir, that one end was larger than the other."

Our hotel once formed part of the ancient Roman Forum, and a portion of the front is left in its original architecture; very extensive crypts exist at the back of the house, now turned into wine cellars; perhaps it was their original destination in the days of Horace and Virgil.

Posted from Arles across the country through Salon, St. Cannat, and Aix (en Provence), to Marseilles, and this step was taken in deference to Neptune, who had sent one of his most powerful winds to blockade the mouth of the Rhone, and prevent all steam-boats from passing out to sea—the position of Marseilles and the mouth of the Rhone, being something like that of Ramsgate and the mouth of the Thames.

Having no carriage, we were obliged to arrange for French post-chaises, the public conveyance having ceased to run, in consequence of the inundations. Oh, for the pen of Walter Scott, or the pencil of Hogarth to depict them! When Mrs. Meg Dods, of the Aulton St. Ronan's, thinks her "leathern convenience" no longer consistent with her dignity, let it be despatched to Arles, where it will "take the shine" out of all its competitors. I doubt if, in any part of England, there is a baker's cart of pretensions so humble. They were, however, in the first style of fashion, if you adopt the natural classification, and begin from the beginning! We paid three sous a mile for the use of these elegant vehicles, so that in sixty miles travelling they must have earned more than the fee simple.

Baron Bosio has just finished a cast in plaster of the model of the statue of her Majesty the Queen of the French. It was placed in the Louvre; and one day last week the King, accompanied by his aides-de-camp and by Baron Bosio, inspected it. The following day her Majesty was conducted to the Louvre by the King for the purpose of seeing it.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Sir C. F. Williams.)

HARVEY GARNETT PHIPPS TUCKETT'S BANKRUPTCY.

This bankrupt, described as a merchant, and who has also acquired great notoriety from his "affair of honour" with the Earl of Cardigan, appeared before the Court on his adjourned examination. His accounts were not satisfactory to his creditors, and therefore another adjournment was ordered, Captain Tuckett giving his word that he would do the best he could, on the future occasion, to lay a proper balance-sheet before them.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN WHITELAW.

This case presented some remarkable features. The insolvent owed nearly £6000, of which upwards of £3500 arose on accommodation-bills. In July, 1841, he married a woman seventy-two years old, and two days afterwards was taken to prison. The old woman had £10,000 in the Consols, and the insolvent alleged that the marriage was null and void. A marriage settlement was made, and three of the insolvent's friends were trustees. Some money had been paid on his account, and it was alleged that he had an interest in the settlement, of which settlement no copy had been filed. He had been a sculptor, making about £80 a year. He admitted that he was to share in money obtained on his acceptances by a person named Roach, for whom he accepted about £3000 of accommodation-bills.—The case was adjourned for the settlement.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—SINGULAR STRATAGEM.—William Hurry was charged with stealing a Chesterfield wrapper under the following remarkable circumstances:—It appeared that the prisoner and two confederates went to the shop of Mr. Fitzgerald, surgeon-dentist, No. 59, High-street, Bloomsbury, on Tuesday, about one o'clock, and, walking into the surgery, one of the party, who pretended to have the toothache, applied to the assistant to have the offending member removed. William Carrington, Mr. Fitzgerald's assistant, examined the alleged sufferer's mouth, but was unable to discover a tooth which had the least appearance of decay. While making this examination the prisoner and the other man stood behind, as if watching the operation. The examination of the man's mouth continued, and at last one tooth was fixed upon as the tooth which was the cause of all the apparent agony the man was enduring. In a trice the tooth was pulled out, the man professed to be relieved, and all parties left the shop. In a few minutes it was ascertained that a Chesterfield wrapper, which was lying on a chair when the men entered the shop, was missing, and suspicion immediately fell upon the recent visitors. A policeman was informed of what had occurred, and he immediately recognised the men as notorious characters. At night the policeman succeeded in taking the prisoner into custody, he being the one who had been seen by Mrs. Keall, a woman in the shop at the time, to pass out with the coat on his arm.—Mr. Maltby asked the first witness if he believed that the man who had submitted to have his tooth drawn had done so to take off attention from the movements of the other two men.—Witness answered, he had no doubt this was the case. The man was very reluctant to fix upon a tooth, and when he did so, and the instrument was about to be applied, he winced about in the chair, and protracted the operation as long as he could. The tooth extracted was also perfectly sound.—Proof was given that the prisoner had been convicted several times.—In defence the prisoner declared he had not entered the shop, and the witnesses were mistaken as to his identity.—Mr. Carrington, however, had no doubt about the prisoner being one of the men.—He was consequently remanded for a few days.

Viscount Morpeth, at his recent visit to the Honourable and Rev. S. and Lady Elizabeth Grey, at Morpeth Rectory, declined the general invitation of the inhabitants to a public dinner.

The following bulletin relative to the health of the Count de Nassau, ex-King of Holland, was issued at the Hague on the 17th inst.:—"The first hours of the night were agitated, and towards morning his Majesty slept at intervals. The symptoms of the disease have not varied."

The daughter of M. Victor Hugo was married, within the last few days, to M. Vacquerie, of Harve.

The *Journal de Caen* states that a lady of that town, after an illness of some length, appeared last week, when her family entered her room in the morning, to have expired during the night. Preparations were made, as usual, for the funeral, and the coffin was brought home, and two men were in the act of placing the body in it, when a sudden motion of the corpse terrified the persons holding it. The lady had just awoke from a profound lethargy. The same journal adds, that her health has improved gradually.

It is understood that M. Papineau will return shortly to Canada; he has recently been allowed, it is said, to draw on the Canadian Treasury for £4000, the amount of his salary as Speaker of the House of Representatives of Lower Canada, remaining unpaid when the rebellion broke out, and he himself absconded.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding we have to report the arrival of a very scanty supply of English wheat up to Mark-lane this week, the demand for all descriptions on each market-day has ruled excessively heavy. The finest qualities of both red and white, however, have sold at prices about equal to those previously noted; but, in order to effect a clearance of the out-of-condition sorts, a slight abatement has been submitted to by the factors. So little has been doing in foreign wheat, both free and in bond, that the currencies of that article may be considered nominally unaltered. Good sound barley and the best malt have gone off steadily; but all other grain, including flour, has been a mere drag.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat 3010; Barley, 2550; Oats, 4060; and Malt, 4070 qrs.; Flour, 2430 sacks. Irish: Barley, ; and Oats, 2540 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, quarters.

English.—Wheat: Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 50s; ditto white, 57s to 59s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 57s; do. white, 51s to 58s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potatoes, do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s. tics beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 37s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have had rather more inquiry for clover and canary seeds, and their value has been well maintained. In other seeds, however, scarcely anything has been transacted.

The following are the present rates:—Linsed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 46s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white, do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £30 to £33 per last of ten quarters. Linsed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s; ditto, foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £6 per ton; canary, 00s to 00s per quarter.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 11d; barley, 27s 1d; oats, 17s 0d; rye, 27s 0d; beans, 27s 0d; peas, 29s 5d.

Imperial Average of Six Weeks which Governs Duty.—Wheat, 48s 3d; barley, 27s 2d; oats, 16s 11d; Rye, 29s 0d; beans, 27s 5d; peas, 29s 10d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; barley, 9s 0d; oats, 8s; rye, 11s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 11s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto 6d to 6½d for the 4lb loaf.

Sugar.—For most descriptions of sugar we have had a slow inquiry this week. Fine colour samples, being scarcer, have sold on late terms; but other kinds have been rather slower.

Tea.—The public sales held since our last have been well attended; but prices

have ruled rather in favour of the buyers. About 90,000 packages have now passed the hammer, out of which about 42,000 have actually been disposed of.

Coffee.—This market has again proved heavy, and prices have fallen 1s to 3s per cwt.

Cocoa.—West India supports its value; but other sorts are still dull.

Indigo.—We have had but few transactions in this article, and the late advance is not maintained.

Spices.—All kinds of spices move off slowly, at about previous quotations.

Tallow.—The market rules dull, and prices are depressed—43s 6d being the extreme value of fine Y. C. on the spot.

Oils.—We have had a dull inquiry for oils are again lower.

Provisions.—The Irish butter market does not exhibit any improvement. Sales are chiefly confined to low qualities, from 54s to 65s per cwt. Foreign is also dull, but fine parcels still realise 114s to 118s per cwt. Bacon is heavy. Lard dull, but not cheaper.

Wools.—The public sales have gone off slowly, and prices have mended about 1d per lb. Very little has been imported.

Hops.—The demand for all kinds of hops is in a sluggish state, at barely last week's figures.

Potatoes.—This market has fallen in value, and sales are with difficulty maintained.

Coals.—Adair's, 15s; Old Tanfield, 14s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 17s 9d; Haswell, 19s 6d; Hetton, 19s 6d; Braddyl's Hetton, 20s; Stewart's, 19s 9d; Caradoc, 20s; Killoe, 19s 9d; Evenwood, 15s 6d; and Adelaide, 19s 3d per ton. Ships arrived, 4.

Smithfield.—We have had full average supplies of stock on sale here since our last, while the general demand has ruled heavy, at drooping prices:—Beef, from 3s to 4s 2d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 4d per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Owing to the large quantities of slaughtered meat on offer, sales have progressed slowly, at the annexed rates:—Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 10d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; and pork, 3s to 4s per 8lbs by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The information received this week from the manufacturing districts, although by no means satisfactory, is still less desponding than that was which we reported last week in this article. In the woollen districts the men are generally in fair employment, although complaints of low wages continue to be made. Some extensive orders were in execution for our colonies, but in the home trade no amendment has yet occurred. Hopes were entertained that matters might yet be better amongst the consumers at home, but the season amongst the master manufacturers for receiving orders for the spring consumption is now rapidly drawing to a close. In the meantime sheep's wool continues to be freely purchased at prices a shade under last week's rates everywhere; and this, at all events, may be considered a favourable sign for the future. At Liverpool and the other seaports the arrivals of cotton wool are not so large as they were last week, but, as it is perfectly known that contrary winds are the sole cause, the markets generally continue to be abundantly supplied, and large sales to be effected at rather low prices. This gradual decline in the value of raw material is in favour of, at all events, the cotton spinner and manufacturer, whose sales of manufactured goods are visibly on the increase; and the productive labourers in this line are consequently still well employed, though not at those rates of wages which, in better times, they were accustomed to receive.

In all the large corn markets of consumption, the supply of wheat and of flour considerably exceeds the demand, and for the factors to effect sales of either, lower prices must be submitted to.

In the colonial markets generally, and more particularly in Mincing-lane, few sales of produce have this week been again effected, but the value of British plantation sugars, at the same time, is not exactly maintained. With larger crops, however, in prospect, the present prices are sufficiently remunerating to the planter. Coffee continues to be pressed on the market for sale, and its present value must be considered high by its proprietors, else large purchases would not have been effected during this week by the trade at drooping prices. Of Teas about half the large quantity offered for sale this and last week has passed into consumption. Prices are generally rather lower, although they have been better supported than was generally expected previous to the sale. This article is now as low as it should be, either for the interest of the importer or for that of the consumer.

Money is plentiful, but distributed amongst very few hands, and trade generally has not yet sufficiently improved to encourage any additional investments of it in commercial purposes. In the value of public securities, therefore, the impression which its abundance creates is the cause of a further advance, particularly in British stocks of all descriptions. At the present premium which Exchequer Bills command the annual interest on these securities is less than one per cent., and consequently no temptation is offered in this quarter to the capitalist for the productive employment of his property. In the Three per Cent. Consols, however, much business has been done during this week, and their value has been forced up to 95½, with every appearance of prices being still higher. Bank and East India Stock are both also in demand, but the quantity of either at present in the market for sale is unusually small. The former consequently cannot be purchased under 177, and 208 can be easily obtained for the latter.

The attention of the monied interest, also, still continues to be directed to the shares in railways and other public undertakings of that description, and for several of them higher prices have been again obtained. Those of the Great Western line have advanced to 94½, and the Birmingham and London cannot be purchased under 210. The Brighton line is likewise recovering from the late depression in prices which circumstances had caused, but which appear now to be removed; and, on the whole, the appearance of this description of property during this week is satisfactory.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange considerable animation has existed during this week, large purchases having been made, chiefly for Dutch account, in the Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., and also in Spanish Threes. In Brazilian, Portuguese, and in Mexican Bonds, a good deal of business has likewise been transacted since our last publication, at gradually improving prices. In the public securities of the United States of America nothing whatever can be done in the selling trade, and *Americanizing* the dividends is at present considered more intelligible by the monied interest than the word "repudiation." In Colombian Bonds there is likewise an advance of somewhat more than one per cent., for it is soon expected that the necessity which caused the Americanization of the annual dividends on these securities will cease to exist. On this Exchange, therefore, matters are at present much more cheering than they have been for some time heretofore.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 177½	India Stock, 207½ pm
3 per Cent Reduced, 96½	Ditto Bonds, 67 pm
3 per Cent Consols, 95½	Ditto Old Annuities, 67 pm
24 per Cent Reduced, 100½	Ditto New Annuities, 67 pm
New 3½ per Cent, 102½	Exchequer Bills, £100, 2d, 67 pm
New 5 per Cent, 105½	Ditto £500, 67 pm
Long annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 67 pm
Jan. 1860, 12½	Bank Stock for Acct.
Oct. 1859, 12 13-16	India Stock for Acct.
Jan. 1860, 12 11-16	Consols for Acct. 95½

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p), 56½	Ditto Loan Notes (10 p) 101
Cheltenham and Great Western (80 p) 31	London and Birmingham (100)
Eastern Counties (23 p), 9½	Ditto New Shares (2 p) 36½
Ditto New (p), 11½	London and S Western (£41 6s 10 p) 65
Ditto Debentures (p), 11	Manchester and Birmingham (40 p) 29½
Great Western (65 p), 94½	South Eastern and Dover (50 p), 22½
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 69½	Ditto Serip (25 p), 22½
Ditto Fifts (12 p), 17½	York and North Midland (50 p) 93½
London and Brighton (50 p), 35½	Ditto New Shares (20 p) 30½



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, FEB. 20.—This day had audience of her Majesty:—The Baron de Cetto, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Bavaria, for the purpose of introducing to her Majesty his Serene Highness the Prince of Tour and Taxis; and the Count de Poillon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Sardinia, and from his Royal Highness the Duke of Luca, upon his return to this court after a temporary absence; to which audiences they were respectively introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen, her Majesty's Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, K. Ct., Master of the Ceremonies.

BANKRUPTS.

J. STANTON, Lowest offe, Suffolk, victualler.
M. OXBORROW, St. Asaph, Cheshire, pawnbroker.
J. L. FOSTER, St. Albans, corn-dealer.
J. L. FOSTER, St. Albans, Aldgate, coachmaker.
J. EVANS, Torquay, Devonshire, ironmonger.
A. VICKERS, Manchester, ironmonger.
J. CRALLAN, Sunderland, Durham, timber-merchant.
E. and G. WRIGHT, Bo. dmin, Corn-wall, brewers.
G. SEABORN, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, baker.
W. ROBINSON, Liverpool, glass-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. BROWN, Edinburgh, engraver.
R. M'FARLANE and D. SIMSON, Glasgow, ironmongers.
A. MALLISTER, Glasgow, writer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 24.

CROWN-OFFICE, FEB. 24.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

County of Cavan: The Hon. James Pierce Maxwell, in the room of Henry John Clements, Esq., deceased.
County of Monaghan: Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., in the room of the Hon. Henry Robert Westmore, now Lord Rosmore.
Borough of Coleraine: John Boyd, Esq., in the room of Edward Litton, Esq.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 24.

7th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. J. R. Heaton to be Captain, vice Thompson; Lieut. R. Bambrick to be Captain; Cornet and Adjutant A. Knight to have the rank of Lieutenant; Cornet A. D. Wiggall to be Lieutenant, vice Heaton; C. Arkwright to be Cornet, vice Wiggall.
6th Dragoons: Capt F. S. Jones to be Captain, vice Ingram; Capt. M. Archdall to be Captain, vice Jones.

9th Light Dragoons: Lieut. J. N. Macartney to be Captain, vice French; Cornet W. F. Anderson to be Lieutenant, vice Macartney; Ensign L. J. French to be Cornet, vice Anderson.

11th Light Dragoons: Garrison Serg-Major J. Wightman to be Cornet.
5th Regiment of Foot: Cadet A. W. Palmer to be Second Lieutenant; Second Lieut. R. Mackay to be Adjutant, vice Johnson.

13th Foot: Ensign J. Head to be Lieutenant, vice Frere.
17th Foot: Major J. Gordon to be Major, vice Deedes.

18th Foot: Cadet the Hon. F. W. H. Fane to be Ensign, vice Humphreys.
22nd Foot: Quartermaster W. Young to be Quartermaster, vice Harker.

28th Foot: Lieut. F. B. Russell to be Captain, vice Sawbridge; Ensign S. Rawson to be Lieutenant, vice Russell; Lieut. H. W. Dennie to be Lieutenant, vice Rawson.

31st Foot: Cadet J. Brencley to be Ensign, vice French.

35th Foot: Major G. Deedes to be Major, vice Gordon.

39th Foot: Cadet M. Browne to be Ensign, vice Stuart.

41st Foot: Quartermaster R. Harker to be Quartermaster, vice Young.

45th Foot: Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class D. Menzies to be Surgeon, vice J. Ferguson.

50th Foot: A. E. Frere to be Ensign, vice Kelly.

57th Foot: Lieut. F. H. Jackson to be Captain, vice Morphet.

67th Foot: Capt. M. Archdall to be Captain, vice S. Y. Martin; Lieut. J. E. M. Prowler to be Captain, vice Archdall; Ensign H. Dawson to be Lieutenant, vice Prowler; D. S. Miller to be Ensign, vice Dawson.

85th Foot: To be Captains—Lieut. H. Fenwick, vice Bennett; Lieut. G. Keane, vice Pibbs; Lieut. H. T. Bowen, vice Dickenson. To be Lieutenants—Ensign E. R. Stuart, vice Fenwick; Ensign Weaver, vice Keane; Ensign Morrow, vice Bowen. To be Ensigns—Cadet M. W. De la Poer Beresford, vice Weaver; E. B. Weaver, vice Morrow.

1st West India Regiment: F. N. Machardy to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Murphy.

STAFF.—Lieut. C. B. Hamilton to be Adjutant of a recruiting district, vice Despard.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant-Staff-Surgeon A. T. Jackson, to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Menzies; G. W. S. Brown to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Jackson.

BREVET.—Capt. F. S. Jones to be Major.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, FEB. 2.

Royal Artillery: Second Capt. C. V. Cockburn to be Adjutant, vice Lethbridge; Second Capt. G. Sandham, to be Adjutant, vice Bassett.

INSOLVENT.

E. AUSTEN, Walmer, Kent, grocer.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. WARD, Instead, Norfolk, cattle-jobber.

BANKRUPTS.

W. RUSSELL, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, innkeeper.
J. H. CURTIS, Soho-square, bookseller.
J. PICKERING, Bedford, upholsterer.
J. INRAY, Old Fish-street-hill, Upper Thames-street, stationer.
J. HAGUE, Thames Iron-works, Rotherhithe, engineer.
J. T. LINFORD and J. WEEKS, Canterbury, chemists.
E. MORRIS, Brighton, Tonbridge-ware manufacturer.
T. WRIGLEY, Halifax, silk waste spinner.
G. COBB, Nottingham, victualler.
J. TAMS, Shelton, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer.
G. SEABORN, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, baker.
G. NEWMARCH, Sheffield, furrier.
D. DUNCAN, Derby, engineer.
J. WRIGHT, Guisely, Yorkshire, corn miller.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending Feb. 21, 1843, is 31s. 2½d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon the importation thereof into Great Britain.



BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., at Highgate, the lady of Harry Chester, Esq., of a son.
At the Priory, Stanmore, on the 20th inst., the Marchioness of Abercorn was safely delivered of a son.
At Edinburgh, on the 18th inst., the lady of Sir David Dundas, of Beechwood, Bart., of a daughter.
On the 17th inst., at Ickworth, Lady Arthur Hervey, of a son.
On Monday, the 20th of February, at 27, Berkeley-square, the Hon. Lady Rushout Cockerell, of a son.
At Cheltenham, the lady of Lieut. James Willoughby, R. N., of a son.



MARRIAGES.

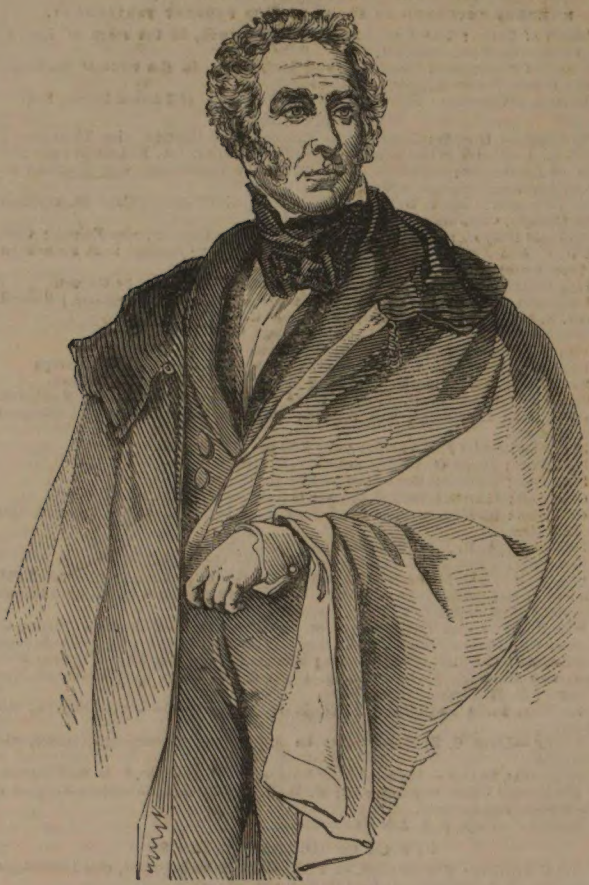
At St. Pancras New Church, by the Rev. Vincent Raven, Bentham, third son of the late Captain Charles Montagu Fabian, R. N., to Esther Mary, second daughter of the late Bury Hutchison, Esq., of Russell-square.
At the Cathedral, Lichfield, by the Venerable Archdeacon Hodson, Alfred, eldest son of Alfred Batson, Esq., of Bedford-place, and Ramsbury, Wilts, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Captain W. G. Stephens, of the Bengal Engineers.
At Kingston, Upper Canada, John Gamble Horn, Esq., to Ellen, daughter of the late Major-General Seymour, Governor of St. Lucia.
At Bloomsbury, Mr. Charles Watson, of Kingsland, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Captain R. Moore, Guards, and granddaughter of the late Sir W. Playters, Bart.



DEATHS.

At the Pavilion, near Melrose, Henry Ker Cranston, Esq., aged 86 years.
Jane, the wife of Thomas Boycott, Esq., of Ridge Hall.
William Hawkins, Esq., of Colchester, aged 57.
On board her Majesty's ship North Star, at Woosung, in China, Henry Fawcett Neville Rolfe, Esq., Lieutenant, R.N., second son of the Rev. S. C. E. Neville Rolfe, of Hacham Hall, in the county of Norfolk.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXXII.



LORD DE GREY.

It is a peculiarity of our political system that every change of party changes the heads of every department in the state, the secondary and inferior members of those departments remaining in their situations, safe from the political storms that sweep away those above them. We have recently given a sketch of the Governor-General of India, Lord Ellenborough, who superseded Lord Auckland, and we now present the portrait of the individual who, next to the Governor-General of India, exercises the most important degree of viceregal power. Earl De Grey is the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in which office he succeeded Lord Fortescue, according to the system above alluded to, by which employment under one Government condemns the holder of office, however able or fit for the situation, to remain idle under another.

Earl De Grey is the first holder of the title, which was created in 1816: his second title is Lord Grantham, and he is the eldest brother of the present Earl of Ripon. His lordship has undergone a singular change of names. That of his family is of course Robinson, which he dropped for that of Weddell, and since his accession to the earldom he has taken the name of De Grey only. Besides his present office he has filled that of First Lord of the Admiralty, so that he is not unknown to political life, though not what can be called a prominent name in the ranks of the Conservatives. He is also Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire, Colonel of the York Hussar Yeomanry Cavalry, and one of the Aides-de-Camp to the Queen.

The office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is one of a peculiar nature. He holds the delegated royal authority in the only part of the United Kingdom that is so governed: if we add to this that the people whom he is called to rule are of a different religious faith from the inhabitants of the other two-thirds of the kingdom, and that the country has been for ages a sort of battleground for the contest of two races, the conquerors and the conquered, with many of the feelings created by these relative positions remaining down to the present day in full force, it will be seen that there is ample reason why the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland should be less swayed by his personal feelings and by the prejudices of party than any other of the exalted functionaries of the Government. This is more necessary, now that old jealousies are dying out, and old causes of enmity between the two people are disappearing. The Government of late years have endeavoured to rule in a spirit of impartiality and conciliation. The old bitterness of feeling which once animated party against party and creed against creed is gradually disappearing in the higher ranks; temperance and education are doing their beneficial work among the lower classes; and assuredly no attempt to disturb the harmonizing influences that seem at work in a country too long divided by faction would meet with any countenance or support amongst the mass of the English people. In fact, the time is past when anything very glaring in this way could be attempted with safety, or a regard to the maintenance of peace. Though Earl De Grey is understood to be attached to the more uncompromising section of the Protestant party, his Government is greatly influenced by the mildness and impartiality which distinguish the Secretary for Ireland, Lord Eliot, an excellent specimen of the English nobleman, who has gained for himself the respect and esteem of all parties.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXVIII.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S.

To St. Sepulchre is not inaptly dedicated the church which overlooks the public Place of Execution; and had its grey time-stained walls the faculty of speech, a long and dreary chapter of human guilt and human misery could it tell. In its tower swings the bell which marks the last hours of the condemned, and the deep meaning of its tones speaks forth over the modern Babylon—happily less often than of old—that man is being openly sacrificed by man. Of the scenes which here occur it is not now the time to tell, or a gross picture must be drawn of vice lurking and pilfering round the gibbet erected to scare the vicious into honesty—of loose jest and ribald laughter in reference to the coming spectacle—and of brutalizing excitement gained and enjoyed by brutalized minds over the death-throes of a helpless, hopeless, unresisting criminal.

The early history of St. Sepulchre is obscure, and the precise date of its foundation unknown; our only certain information, however, links it to the priory of St. Bartholomew, near which it stands, and, in common with that once magnificent structure, its earliest records are associated with the tournaments, the processions, and, at a later period, with the tortures and burnings of Smithfield. Maitland affords the first authentic notice when he

states that, "in 1178, Roger, Bishop of Sarum, gave the church of St. Sepulchre to the canons of St. Bartholomew's Priory." Stowe speaks of the rebuilding of the church "in the middle of the fifteenth century;" and this second structure it was which in 1666 suffered, to nearly entire destruction, by the great fire. To Sir Christopher Wren was entrusted its reparation, and we must seek in the multiplicity of his engagements at that time an excuse for the hasty, inaccurate, and imperfect manner in which the task was fulfilled.

The interior is divided by two ranges of Tuscan columns into three aisles of unequal width, the centre being widest, the south narrowest. The columns on either side are connected by semi-circular arches, with enriched archivolt and soffits, which spring directly from their capitals, without the interposition of an entablature, and support a large dental cornice round the church. The want of harmony between the interior and exterior induce the supposition that the work was done in great haste, and with but little attention from Sir Christopher Wren. Beneath the centre window, at the east end, is a large Corinthian altar-piece of oak, displaying columns, entablatures, &c., elaborately carved and gilded. There is a singular sounding-board over the pulpit.

The organ is the oldest and finest in London, is very large, and was built in 1677 by Renatus Harris and Byfield. It has forty stops, and the reed stops are unequalled.

Among the numerous victims who suffered at the stake in Smithfield, during the protracted struggle for domination between the Roman church and the reformed religion, was John Rogers, at one time vicar of St. Sepulchre's. It is stated that when the bishops had resolved to put to death one Joan Bocher, a friend came to Rogers, and earnestly desired him to use his interest that the poor woman's life might be spared, and other means used to prevent the spread of her opinions. Rogers, however, contending that she ought to be executed, the friend then begged him to choose some other kind of death, which would be more agreeable to the gentleness and mercy prescribed in the Gospel. Rogers replied, "that burning alive was not a cruel death, but easy enough." The friend hearing these words, answered with great vehemence, striking Rogers's hand, "It may so happen that you yourself shall have your hands full of this mild burning;" which came to pass, Rogers being the first person who was executed at the stake in the reign of Queen Mary.

The principal entrance is on the south side, by a beautiful porch. The groining of the ceiling takes a form almost unique. The ribs are in very bold relief, and the bosses at the intersections are



ST. SEPULCHRE'S.

carved to represent the heads of angels, shields, roses, and other devices in great variety.



INTERIOR OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.—POSTING THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

POSTING THE NEWS.

That little word *post*
Has meanings a host,
And in this respect is the lexicon's boast,
For there's no other word
That ever we heard
That has been more twisted, and bother'd, and blur'd.

There are *posts* of honour and *posts* of pride,
And a thousand *posts* in the world beside;
Posts in the streets, and *posts* to the lamps,
And some walking *post*-men—remarkable scamps!

There are bank-*post* bills as current as gold,
And cheques *post*-dated not pleasant to hold;
And that wonderful *post* with but four letters to it,
That has all other letters in Europe pass through it!

You *post* in the navy, promoting the brave,
You *post* in the army for being a knave;
You *post* the pony whenever you be,
And you *post* off to prison when taken for debt!

Post-obits are given for gold on your life,
You're examined *post*-mortem if murdered in strife;
You *post* by horses, or *post* by train,
And the latter steam-style is style of *posting* again!

If a man any great punctuality boast,
You say of him "he's to be found at his *post*;"
But if you're kept waiting you inwardly groan,
And say "What a devil he is to *post*pone."

You *post* your books of accounts by millions,
You call your galloping boys *post*-illions;
And you try to save your tin of a verity,
Just to leave to your young *post*-erity.

An authors' friends, to amuse or fume us,
Print, after his death, his works *post*humous;
But we, to give our paper a lift,
Prefer to print, living, this plain *post*script.

POSTSCRIPT.

Of all the *posting* that ever you saw,
Posting by chaises or *posting* by law,
Posting a captain or *posting* a bill,
Posting a letter *selon* Rowland Hill;
Posting a ledger, or *wager* you owe,
The most remarkable *posting* we know,
Pleasure, and knowledge, and art to diffuse,
Is the beautiful practice of *POSTING THE NEWS*.